



ROLE OF CBI
IN
PRESENT POLITICAL SCENARIO
A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Library & Information Science

By

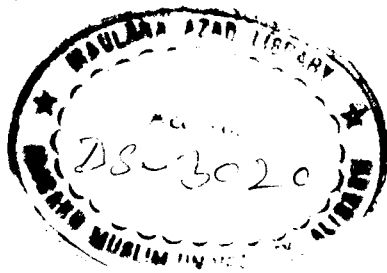
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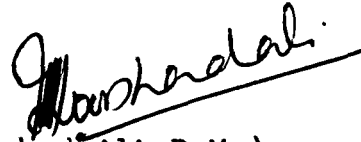
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This is to certify that the M.L. & I.Sc.
dissertation of Mr. Md. Alauddin Azam on 'Role of
CBI in present political scenario: A select annotated
bibliography' was compiled under my supervision and
guidance.


(Naushad Ali P.M.)
LECTURER

Dedicated to
my
Abba & Amma

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(MD. ALAUDDIN AZAM)

AIMS AND SCOPE

The Central Bureau of Investigation is a prime investigation agency of India. It has disclosed a number of scandals, made chargesheets and arrested a large number of officials and key-politicians in recent times. It maintains law and order in the country, Therefore the role of CBI is an important matter and should be taken carefully.

The present work, in the form of an annotated bibliography is the result of a continuous and constant attempt at searching all significant literature available on the topic. Although the bibliography is selective in nature but I have tried to be exhaustive by attempting to cover all important aspects of CBI, i.e. the historical background as well as political aspects.

It will be helpful to the CBI personnel, researchers, students and even those who have some interests in the Role of CBI in present political scenario.

Part one deals with the introduction of the topic. Part two which is the main part of the present displays consists of bibliography of 200 articles on the topic. Part three deals with author-index, title-index and list of the periodicals.

Methodology

Inorder to complete this task, Primary sources and other material on "Role of CBI in Present Political Scenario", available in -

- (1) Indian Institute of Public Administration (Delhi).
- (2) Supru House Library (Delhi).
- (3) Delhi Public Library (Delhi).
- (4) Maulana Azad Library, A.M.U., Aligarh.
- (5) Coaching and Guidance Centre, A.M.U., Aligarh, were used.

Out of number of Periodicals covering the fields only important were selected for this purpose.

Standard Followed

The Indian standards recommended for bibliographical references (IS : 2381-1963) and Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan have been followed. In some cases where ISI do not give any guidance, I have taken appropriate decision.

Subject Heading

Attempt has been made to give co-extensive subject headings as much as possible. An humble effort has been made to follow 'postulates and principles' as suggested by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan in the formulation of subject

headings. If more than one entry comes under the same subject heading, these are arranged strictly by the principle of Alphabetical sequence.

Arrangement

The entries are arranged under subject headings which are arranged alphabetically, following letter by letter method. The entry element of the author is in capitals, followed by the secondary element in parenthesis using capital and small letters and then the title of the articles, subtitle (if any) then name of the periodical being underlined followed by the volume number, the year, month and date giving by using inclusive notation of the pages of the articles. The each entry is then followed by an informative abstracts of the article.

Entries of periodical articles are arranged as follows :

- (a) Serial Number
- (b) Name of the Author/Authors
- (c) A full stop (.)
- (d) Title of the contribution including subtitle and alternative titles if any.
- (e) A Full stop (.)
- (f) Title of periodical being underlined
- (g) A full stop (.)

- (h) Volume No.
- (i) Comma (,)
- (j) Issue number
- (k) Semi colon (;)
- (l) Year
- (m) Comma
- (n) Month
- (o) Date
- (p) Semi colon (;)
- (q) Inclusive pages of the articles
- (r) A full stop (.)

Specimen entry

103. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Fodder scam. Outlook. 3,20; 1997, May 14; 6-9.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) director Joginder Singh announced his intend to chargesheet against Laloo and 55 others including former Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra and a clutch of senior bureaucrats and politicians in the Rs. 950-crore fodder scam. Joginder claimed there was enough evidence to nail the Chief Minister and his 'accomplices'.

Abstract

Each entry is followed by an abstract of the article. Abstract given are informative in sense not in length.

Index

The index part contains an author index and a title Index. Each index guides to the specific entry or entries in the bibliography by the help of entry number (s).

Part - One

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

History of CBI

The Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) was set up by an executive order on April 1, 1963 and derives its legal sanction from the Delhi special police Establishment Act, 1946. It took over the work of the former Delhi special police Establishment (DSPE). The act empowers the central Government to constitute a special police force, to be called the DSPE, for the investigation in any Union Territory of such offences as may be specified.

With the consent of a state the centre can extend to it the Powers and jurisdiction of the DSPE, now the CBI. Thereupon, a CBI officer can discharge in the state the functions of a police officer and while doing so, "be deemed to be a member of the police force of that area". But its powers and duties, whether in a union territory or a state, are no different from those of any police Force. The penal code defines the offences. The criminal procedure code confers the powers of investigation and arrest and prescribes the procedure. No executive officer, whether prime minister or cabinet secretary, can interfere with these statutory powers.

In the opinion of the commission, although Home Minister is in charge of the Police and police

administration and is answerable to parliament about it, still he has no power to direct the police how they should exercise their statutory powers, duties or discretion. The Bombay city police Act, the statutory duty of the police is both to prevent crime and bring criminals to justice. Therefore, the Minister can and could only pass on the information of the commission of an offence to the police to investigate, so also in regard to the threats of the commission of an offence. If the Minister were to give orders about arrests, to arrest or not to arrest that would be an end of the rule of law.

Governments administrative control of the Police and constitutional accountability, accordingly, to the legislature does not entitle it to interference. The distinction between the administrative supervision and direct interference begins with statutory powers a well recognised principle of the rule of law.

On April 6, 1992 the 13th Report of the Estimates committee (1991-92) on the CBI was presented to the Lok Sabha. The committee is of the firm view that unless the CBI is given a statutory status and well defined legal powers to investigate the cases which have ramifications within the states its effectiveness will decline substantially and steeply.

The CBI "a Prime investigation agency of the country should be given without further delay an articulated legal charter defining the purpose of its creation. It said that the functions, responsibilities and powers of the CBI should be laid down by law."

The statute must also ensure its autonomy and provide protection against executive interference.

It is the U.S. Ethics in Government Act of 1978 enacted by the U.S. congress at President Jimmy Carter's instance in the wake of the watergate scandals can modify it and adopt it to its needs.

The Act applies to all the three branches the executive, the legislature and the judiciary and imposes on their personal financial disclosure requirements". This covers their income, inclusive of gifts and donations beyond a certain minimum value, assets and liabilities. The Attorney General, whose appointment is subject to the senate's confirmation is empowered to launch proceedings. Thedocuments are open to public inspection.

The Act applies to the President the Vice-President, members of the cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court and the federal Courts, Senators, congressmen and officials serving them. It respect of the judges, section 303 of Act directs

the judicial conference of the united states to establish a judicial Ethics Committee to develop the forms for reporting the information required by the Act. The statute lays down rules of conduct, for instance, in cases of conflict of interest. Section 592 enables the appointment of a special prosecutor by investigation and the prosecution. The Act was amended in 1983 among other changes the special prosecutor was designated independent prosecutor on December 19, 1986 Lawrence E. Walsh a former Federal District judge was named by a special Bench of three judges to be independent counsel to investigate the Iranian arms deal and the diversion of money to the Nicaraguan contras. The independent counsel Reauthorisation Act 1994 amended the law and was enacted with bipartisan support.

Corruption

India inherited a legacy of corruption from its ancient rulers who always expects some gifts (in the form of nazrana) from their subjects. One of the important aspect of the employers function in those days were to milch the common folk to enrich the treasury of the rulers.

Consequently, in India, corruption has become a social phenomenon. It is widespread and is found increasing at a

fantastic pace in India, bribes, commissions, under the table payments, and gifts are no longer frowned upon, and even subtle ways have been discovered to legitimise them as a part of normal life activities. In short such an ethos has been created in the society that corruption has ceased to be regarded as to crime any longer.

Political corruption is thus, one of the species of wide-range, multi-dimensional nature of corruption but it can however, be distinguished from other categories of corruptions. Broadly speaking, political corruption is the misuse of political power for private profits. In political corruption, money enters as a secondary factor in the anatomy of corruption. Political corruption implies corrupting the political life of a nation at all levels. In its broader aspect, it seeks to politicise all walks in life and in its narrower sense legitimises unholy political actions for benefiting vested interests whether personalised or institutional.

More than a decade ago Indira Gandhi called corruption a global phenomenon. Since then, tolerance for corruption seems to have declined somewhat. Political corruption is a live issue the world over and the cases are being pursued in all continents. A time has come when India can no longer

ignore these subjects. The fact of political corruption has been accepted as an inevitable part of democracy, but a stage without has come to prove that there can be democracy without corruption.

The Indian Parliament is non-functional. The newspapers are listing and commenting on dozen of corruption cases and scandals in recent years. The political process in democracies, as in India is run through political parties. They are the ones who make the maximum noise on corruption in high places. It is always opposition which brings to light scams and scandals.

For some time now, India has been involved in a political crises. The situation has been made much worse by recent events which have shown that almost every political party in the country is infested by corruption.

Scandals :

India's political regime has gone through a series of political cases. The most notorious of which in recent years were the Bofors, the St. Kitts, the banks-cum-share market case, Fooderscam, JMM case, etc. These corruption cases have reached their high water mark in the Jain Hawala case, Lakhubhai Pathak case, urea scam, and Telecommunication Scandal.

It is the widely held view that many top politicians holding important ministerial post lack honesty and any sprit tarnished after the mega scandals, like the 'Bofors' deal, the bank securities scam, etc.

Consequently words like 'Bofors' denoting high level corruption, and 'Scam' meaning financial scandal have entered into our common vocabulary.

From St. Kitts episode to the Hawala kand with a quite a few in between taken together and similar other recent developments have proved beyond any doubt that by and large our country is rules by 'gentlemen' crooks, criminals, corrupt to the core and even scoundrels.

Indian voters have long believed that all politicians regardless of party affiliation, are crooks. If politicians can earn crores through dubious deals with Bofors or notorious Bombay Stock Brokers, what is wrong with common people making a few thousand or lakhs? It seems that bribery whether elevated to the status of 'commission' or looked upon as endorsement in the form of a legal enactment, to be framed in the usual ambiguous terms that mark in our legislation. Corruption is an instrument of transfer of resources from the common man or the people to the rich and the powerful. It an urgent import of sugar is

inordinately delayed so that sugar mill owners profit by its scarcity, commodity management, procurement policies and price fixation in respect of agricultural products have generally been carried on by corrupt administrators in collusion with industrialists and stockists.

India has been wracked by a series of scandals in recent years. There have been scandals before and the Bofors pay-off was much larger in financial magnitude. In terms of figures, the fraudulence in respect of securities transactions during 1991-92 was gargantuan. Going by what has happened to the Bofors kickback and the massive irregularities in the securities transactions, it would be somewhat ambitious to expect a total exposure of the political connection to a transaction. Will the buck stop with persons who actually handled the deal?

Scandals in India have no end. A new one breaks out every third day. Scam and scandals have proved that for democracy to remain vibrant, it needs to be watched everyday. The bureaucrats, indeed, can pull the nation out of the quagmire of corruption and nepotism it has got stuck in because of motivated decision by dishonest politicians. The scam has inflicted a crippling financial loss on many individuals and organisations. In the hurry of nail the

offenders some innocent persons have been trampled upon while many of the guilty have escaped with impunity. The most important fact of political corruption in India is that no Indian minister or politician has ever been jailed for taking bribes.

The Bofors scandal, security scam, the JMM case, Fodder Scam, St. Kitts, Urea Scam, Telecommunication scam etc. have raised a hue and cry in our country. Corruption has a detlitterious effect on all streams of Indian life, including the defence sector which is vital for the nation's security. On the question of economic development, the Indian political system has once again proved its poor accountability. From Harshad to Fodder scam the nation has experienced libralisation of corrupt practices being adopted either by businessmen or politicians. Kickback, racket, underhand deal, scam, scandal, tips etc. are few common manifestations of corrupt practices in the business world that need not demand justification. Corruption is a global phenomenon. The concern that the globalisation of business can also result in the globalisation of corruption and that Indian firms accomodate scams and scandals without any noise is not an unusual phenomenon.

Bofors Scandal :

It was initial negotiations started in 1977 when the Indian ministry of defence reacting to reports that Pakistan was acquire American made 155 mm howitzers, sought information from Bofors and six other manufacturers on 155 mm artillery systems. Bofors artillery system FH-77B and its licence production, worth 8-4 billion rupee (Rs. 1,705 crore), was not only the largest contract ever signed by Bofors but also the single largest signed by the awarded to Swedish industry apart from being the largest signed by the Rajiv Gandhi Government.

400 field guns, entailing a total expenditure of over Rs. 2000 crore" as the CAG estimated were purchased under a contract with Swedish firm Bofors signed on March 24, 1986. 16 April 1987 Radio Swedish blew the whistle. It alleged that Bofors had won the contract through secret bank accounts. In all Rs. 255.78 crores were to be paid on June 1, 1987 that Rs. 35 to 30 crores were indeed paid by Bofors in Swiss account allegedly as "winding up costs". In April 1988 the JPC's report took the figure to Rs. 64 crores. The report was signed on April 22, 1988.

According to JPC report Rs. 64 crores were paid in all to three front companies Rs. 40 crores to Svenska Inc of Panama, Rs. 14 crores to Moresco - Moinneao Pitco,

geneva and Rs. 10 crores to A.E. Services Ltd. london. The documents showed on errefutable connection between Bofors and Pitco and between Pitco and a Hinduja concern in London Sangam ltd.

Role of CBI : According to the Central Bureou of Investigation sources the criminal cases have been drawn upin a manner that will compel both the swedish and the swiss governments to respond though most of the pay-offs were made into secret bank accounts in Switzerland, the Swiss Government had so far refused to cooperate on the grounds that the Indian government not made any criminal complaints to which swiss law could give requisite cognisance.

The onces for investigating the case fell on the CBI, for over three years, it had been accused of shielding the culprits and globe-trotting in a wild-goose chase.

Though the list of persons likely to be charged yet to be finalised, the CBI had decided to make Martine Arabo, former managing director of Bofors the main accused along with win Chadha was the main agent in India. Pitco, Moresco and other offshore companies co-accused.

The evidence has to stand scrutiny in a court of law. Bofors that the Government has to cross other hurdles

locating win Chadha and getting Martin Ardbo to comply with the sermmmons to present himself before and Indian court Chadha and his son have left the countdy. Moreover, the swiss Government may only agree to port with information after the accused are found guilty.

Present Situation

- (i) Seven years after the case was registered on 22 January, 1990, after a year and a half long priliminary enquiry. Jogindra Singh managed to get the first set of documents from the swiss authorities. So far the documents show no connection with Rajiv Gandhi; but give details of the accounts and payments paid to Quattrocche.
- (ii) Accused include Martin Ardbo, former President of Bofors, win chdda and GP Hinduja.
- (iii) After much delay letters rogatory sent to Switzerland requesting access to certain documents, CBI says the examining magistrate had cleared their claim in respect of certain appellants who have again filed appeals in the cantonal court.
- (v) Status : Report submitted to the government on May 12 1997, seeking sanction for prosecution of some former public servant.

FODDER SCAM

Corruption in high places is not an issue confined to the centre. That bureaucrats at the State and district levels can also indulge in it in a big way has been proved by the fast unfolding scandal in the Animal Husbandry Department (AHD) of Bihar. An enormous account of public money has been allegedly embezzled by AHD officials and what has been revealed may be the tip of the iceberg.

The modus operandi was simple the officials allegedly drew crores of rupees from the treasury against bills from fictitious suppliers of fodder and medicine. These withdrawals were found to be much higher than the funds allotted to the department in the budget but no questions were asked. For instance, against the Rs. 225 crores allotted in the last five years, Rs. 568 crores was withdrawn from different district treasuries through fake bills.

The enormity of the scandal can be understood from the fact that in the financial year 1994-95, officials in the South Bihar district of Ranchi allegedly forged documents to raise the allotment from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 160 crores and withdrew Rs. 70 crores between October and December 1994.

The fraud was detected by chance by Amit Khare, Deputy Commissioner of West Singhbhum district. According to him, when the Auditor General of Bihar sought details about the expenditure for November and December 1995, the district AHD gave the figures as Rs. 10.12 crores and Rs. 9.42 crores against the purchase of cattle fodder and medicines. This created a suspicion in Khare's mind and he, after a formal inquiry, found that the department had withdrawn from the district treasury Rs. 3.71 crores in September and Rs. 13.22 crores in October. The figures for April, May and June 1995 were not readily available. Further inquiry revealed that during the previous financial year, 1995-95, about Rs. 70 crores was withdrawn in three months against bills from non-existent firms.

Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav promptly ordered an inquiry with an instruction not to spare anyone involved in the racket. Preliminary inquiries in East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Ranchi, Gumla, Dumka and Hazaribagh have led the investigating authorities to believe that nothing less than Rs. 1,800 crores had been fraudulently withdrawn within a span of ten years.

The Chief Minister admitted that the "fodder scam" that had cost the exchequer dearly was a black mark on the state but his Government would not hesitate to punish those

involved in it. He ruled out entrusting the inquiry to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), saying that the opposition's demand for this would have been justified if there had been any suppression of facts. The case was transparent as the identities of those who had produced fake bills and those who passed them had already been established, he said. Orders have been issued to file first information reports (FIRs) against the guilty and take appropriate action.

A three-member inquiry team, headed by Finance Commissioner V.S. Dubey, is in action. Six AHD officials have been arrested and 28, including 15 from south Bihar, suspended. As many as 110 FIRs have been filed. According to Ranchi's Deputy Commissioner Rajiv Kumar, 40 of these are against AHD officials, and the rest against the firms which issued fake bills. These, firms, run by the mafias, are based in Chaibasa, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Palamu, Patna, Hazaribagh, Aurangabad, Gumla, Dumka, Daltongunj and even New Delhi. Some of those mentioned in the records are non-existent.

When the Chief Minister rejected the demand for a CBI inquiry, the BJP and the Samata Party of George Fernandes and Nitish Kumar jointly filed a public interest petition in the Patna high Court on February 5 praying that

the probe be handed over to the CBI and that all the offices of the AHD be sealed and protected by the Central Reserve Police Force so that valuable documents and papers connected with the scandal are not destroyed by officials with access to high-ups in the Government. The petition specially mentions R.K. Rana, a veterinary surgeon attached to the AHD who later won an Assembly seat on the Janata Dal ticket. Rana owns two palatial buildings, at Narayanpur in Khagaria and at Bhagalpur. The Congress (I) has also filed a petition.

However, the Chief Minister said the scam was a "legacy" of the previous Congress (I) regime. Laloo Prasad can take credit for unearthing the scandal but as Minister in charge of the finance portfolio he cannot escape responsibility. The racket, as observers say, could not have continued for such a long period without a strong nexus between swindlers in the bureaucracy and some unscrupulous politicians.

Role of CBI

The CBI Director Jogindra Singh announced the framing of charge sheet against Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad yadav in the AHD case on May 22, the Patna High Court which has been monitoring investigations into the

case. While several AHD conspirators were arrested prior to charge-sheets being filed. The CBI justices S.N. Mukho Padhyay and S.N. Jha said had arrested people in cases other than Regular case 20(A)/96 which indicts Laloo Prasad Cheating and conspiracy.

Another Animal husbandry accused person. Animal Husbandry minister or Janta Dal Leader Bhola Ram Toofani and former Congress (I) Bihar Chief Minister Jugannath Mishra gave no indication about how long it might take him to make up his mind on the sanction issue.

Animal Husbandry Minister and one time Laloo Prasad confidant Bhola Ram Toofani, CBI sources claim has become the first politician to tell the agency that the Chief Minister knew about the fraud but refused to act. Toofani brought to Laloo Prasad notice several complaints against the alleged architect of the fraud, Shayam Behari Sinha. The Minister claimed that he had granted controversial extensions of tenure to three AHD officials involved in the fraud only after Laloo Prasad Pressured him to do so. The extensions of tenure given to AHD officers involve in withdrawing large amounts of money that they claimed was to pay for purchases that were however never made were severely criticised by the report of the comptroller and Auditor General on the AHD fraud released earlier this year.

Although Toofani has refused to turn approver CBI officials are confident that he will change his mind as pressure mounts. Another key figure Indian Administrative service officer Sajal Chakravorty, has also reportedly. Consulted lawyers apparently with intent to turn approver.

This testimony provides substance to earlier evidence provided by Calcutta-based businessman. Dipesh Chandak allegedly one of the largest recipients of funds from the AHD for supplier that were never made. Chandak's confessional statement made before Dhanbad Magistrate Anjani Kumar Verma, detail of which become public in the middle of May Pointed to pay offs made but did not directly indict the Chief Minister. Among his payments Chandak claimed was one instalment of Rs. 15 crores that he was told to hand over to conspirator T.M. Prasad who in turn made it over to the AHD's Raner in December 1994 and January 1995. Chandak cites conversations with AHD official Shyam Behari Sinha, in which he said he was told that the final recipient of the money was Laloo Prasad himself Chandak whose own funds were frozen on suspicion that they were obtained in the AHD fraud told judge verma that he paid a bribe of Rs. 5 lakhs and gifts in kinds to them chief commissioner of income tax Calcutta Shiva Swami.

According to Chandak the situation from the point of view of the culprits improved further when Swami became Chairman of the Central board of Direct Taxes Chandak claimed that Shyam Behari Sinha and other key figures in the AHD used their contacts with Swami to get Income Tax commissioner A.C. Chaudhury transferred from Chennai to Ranchi the Calcutta a business man also testified that he was instituted to pay a further Rs. 15 lakhs to Swami in return for this favour. The investigations came to a halt after Chaudhary decieved a bribe of Rs. 5 lakhs from Chandak at wing salt lake city home in Calcutta during the 1994. Durga Puja Season. The death possibly murderof AHD Supplier Harish Khandelwal, who left behind a suicide note mysteriously made out in triplicte and the Killing of AHD employee Lala Bishwa Prasad in Jamshedpur a few months earlier have become talking points.

Present Situation

Total value of the scam Rs. 950 crore total number of cases field : 46 charge sheet filed : 13.

Arrest made : 42 which includes 12 bureaucrats, five of whom are secretary level officers and three MLA Jagdish Sharma, R.K. Rana & Dhrur Bhagat. & former Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav.

Current Status : Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav charge sheeted for conspiracy in case number Ref 0. But at the time of going to press, the government and country were still pondering over the advisability of arresting Laloo in view of the law and order situation in the state.

Budgetary allocations and withdrawals by Animal Husbandry
Department over 15 years

Year	(in rupees crores)	
	Budgetary allocation	Amount withdrawn
1981-82	10.21	10.47
1982-83	10.40	14.46
1883-84	15.63	15.14
1984-85	14.16	17.93
1885-86	17.84	22.26
1886-87	17.73	23.61
1887-88	19.48	28.10
1888-89	24.33	32.04
1889-90	34.23	44.01
1990-91	43.48	72.29
1991-92	46.24	117.60
1992-93	53.73	143.25
1993-94	62.41	191.27
1994-95	65.47	237.85
1995-96	48.00	156.55

Hawala Scandal

Hawala is a Hindi word which means transfer of property or information via-a Third Party of fiduciary. Hawala banking is increasingly used for laundering profits from the entire subcontinent.

hawala is the illegal operation in which dollar payments are made abroad in exchange of rupees paid in Indian and Vice-Versa. The hawala transactions mainly deal with illegal exchange of various currencies and amassing huge amounts, then in concerned cases as bribes for availing of certain financial benefits concession licences, clearance of according to certain scheme.

Hawala is the originated in Kashmir. on May 3 1991 when it came to the existence of CBI. The story began with the arrest of two Kashmir militants in New Delhi that ultimately Led the CBI sleuths to unearth the Jain diary. A diary with the names of all the beneficiaries is seized by the CBI in front of witnesses and later on the case goes on the court. There at every stage the authenticity of the diary is proved. In terms of money it involve Rs. 65 crores. A tip off from a hawala operator led to a raid on the premises of on S.K. Jain, a minor business man. The diaries contain. The names of various politicians

virtually from every political party and bureaucrats past and present to whom payments had been made out of 114 names CBI has so far identified about 70 persons, often identifying the recipients by initials.

Role of CBI

On March 3, 1995 the CBI seized a diary which provided more clues to the DOE. The diary had an entry marked under February 4, 1994, which said 5 crore Amir Bhai. Asked to explain the entry under Oath, S.K. Jain is said to have admitted to having made the entry but he was unable to read the words after 5 crore.

When the CBI, under the prodding of the Supreme Court, summoned the will to file Charge-sheets in one of the biggest known pay off scandals in recent history. The CBI filed 14 more charge sheets against political heavy weights from various parts of bougeo's spectrum.

The Rao government at the centre has been branded as a pack of corrupt politicians who have accepted bribe running into hundreds of crore. In the wake of the CBI filing charge sheets against top politicians more are likely to follow, some central ministers and party leaders have resigned their post.

A number of ministers serving in the Rao government some leading opposition figures including BJP Chief Minister Madan Lal Khurana of Delhi (Rs. 3 lakhs) Janta Dal former President S.R. Bommai (Rs. 52 Lakhs) and the dissident congress Narain Dutt Tiwari (Rs. 25.88 lakhs) are virtually guanteed entry into the honours list of the indicate in the near future.

Among serving Union Ministers, the screeting report of the CBI identifies Kamal Nath (Rs. 22 Lakhs) R.K. Khawan (Rs. 50 lakhs) Buta Singh (Rs. 7.50 lakhs) Pranab Mukherjee (Rs. 10 lakhs) Rajesh pitot (Rs. 10 lakhs) and A.R. Antualay (Rs. 10 Lkhs) among the recipunts of the jain's Pay-offs. The Nar Simha Roa Ministry, such as C.K. Jaffer Sharief (Rs. 15 lakhs) and Ajit Panna (Rs. 5 lakhs) who have left a trial of illegal gratification in the jain diaries. The list of recipcents includes Arun Nehru (Rs. 35 lakhs), K.Natwar Singh (Rs. 23 lakh) the former Governory of (U.P.) Motilal rora (Rs. 11 lakhs) and P.Shir Shankar (Rs. 26.94 lakhs).

Where the BJP is concerned the charge-sheets against party President L.K. Advani (Rs. 60 lakhs) and the newly appointed Bihar state leader Yashwant Sinha (Rs. 21.1875 lakhs) could be only the beginning of their travails.

The list of the dead is headed by Rajiv Gandhi (Rs. 2 crores direct plus Rs. 10.5 crore shown lender political

expenses in the name of Lalit Suri the list includes Chiman bhai Patel (Rs. 2 crores), Dinesh Singh (Rs. 10 lakhs) R. Gundu Rao (Rs. 15 lakhs) and Chandulal Chandra Kan (Rs. 5 lakhs).

In fact the CBI registers a case under the Prevention of Corruption Act against the Jain Hawala case.

Present Situation :

Between March 3 and 10, 1995, S.K. Jain, the Hawala case prime accused, named Rao as one of the beneficiaries of his payoffs. Jain told the CBI that he paid Rs. 2.5 crore to Chandraswami and Rs. 50 lakh to Satish Sharma, at Rao's behest, for procuring a contract in the Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation project.

Status : The CBI recorded Chandraswami's statement in September 1995, and Rao's in March 1996, but barring these no investigation has been conducted. The CBI was to submit a progress report to the Supreme Court on July 16, although probe into Rao's alleged role has been closed due to "insufficient evidence".

Likely action : In case the Court finds the probe unsatisfactory, the agency will have to conduct a complete inquiry to either close the case or chargesheet Rao. Like the other accused, he may be charged with "criminal conspiracy" under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

JMM Bribery Case :

The JMM bribery case started when then the Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao allegedly bribing four JMM MPs to make them vote against the no-confidence motion moved against his Government in Parliament on July 28, 1993. On May 12, the Delhi High Court stayed Narasimha Rao's prosecution in the trial court of Judge Bharihoke, before which he was scheduled to appear two days later for the formal framing of charges of criminal conspiracy and violation of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

The developments relate to the Jharkand Mukti Moreha (JMM) bribery scandal. It highlights the sudden affluence of JMM leader and Lok Sabha member Suraj Mandal as reflected is a sarengs account in a Delhi bank, and argues that there is a linkage between this and the references in the March 1995 statement of S.K. Jain about payments made to the Prime minister. Jain stated that he had made payments totalling Rs. 3.5 crores to and on the instructions of Narsimha Rao and that these payments were required for the purpose of effecting the defiction of some MPs in support of the Congress which was being planned during those days by Satish Sharma and Chandra Swami. The petetion indicates that one of the beneficiaries of the transaction was Suraj Mandal, who along with three other JMM MPs Shibu Soren, Shailendra

Mahato and Simon Mirande had suddenly given up their opposition to the Congress (I) and voted in favour of the Narsimha Rao Government when the ruling party faced a no confidence motion in July 1993.

Role of CBI

Apart from Suraj Mandal, the petition lists the CBI Director, the Union of India and the manager of Punjab National Bank (PNB) Naoraji Nagar New Delhi, as respondents. One of its prayers is that the court direct the CBI to investigate S.K. Jain's March 1995 statement. It points an accusing finger at the CBI for failing to investigate changes that have come to its notice.

The petition records all transactions in the account till September 16, 1995. There are 23 entries, and the current balance is Rs. 52,12,80 only. Rs. 20,000 has been deposited by cheque. Again, the deposits stop after one of Rs. 30 lakhs on August 1, 1993. The remaining five entries are under the head "By interest". The cash deposits include those made on September 29, 1991 (Rs. 1.20 Lakhs) October 24, 1991 (Rs. 5.90 Lakhs).

August 30, 1992 (Rs. 2 Lakhs) and August 30, 1992 (Rs. 4 Lakhs).

When the scandal first surfaced and the public interest petition filed by the Rashtriya Mukti Moreha forced the CBI to initiate investigation critics of the claim of immunity had then argued that Article 105 (2) was irrelevant to the JMM case for two reasons. First the case did not revolve on the voting in parliament but on bribes paid outside the House. In the JMM case, Article 10.5 (2) express purpose, protecting democratic rights had been subverted by the bribes allegedly paid justice Shamim's order when it comes will doubtless address these conflicting points of view. The key point that has emerged from the JMM case however is that the CBI has laid out a plausible case for the trial of key political figures one that was viewed with favour in the lower court.

Present Situation

Charge-Sheets Filed : All against politicians, including four JMM members and former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao

Arrests Made : The four JMM MPs were arrested but presently everyone is out on bail current status. Justice Ajit Bharehoke's court has finally admitted Shailendra Mahato's him to turn approver. The matter now lies with the courts, though investigations are not yet complete.

LAKHUBHAI PATHAK CASE

February 5, 1988 UK based NRI Lakhubhai Pathak and godman's associates Kishore Kamdar from Chicago and the US citizen Ernie Miller. According to Pathak that the godman Chandraswamy had duped him of US\$ 100.000 by falsely promising an STC contract the agency appears nervous.

Role of CBI

The CBI's investigations in the cheating case filed against Chandraswami on the basis of a written complaint by UK-based NRI Lakhubhai Pathak in February 1988 raises similar doubts. The agency had sent letters rogatory to the US, Canada and Spain in 1991. But it was slow to react to the responses filed by these countries. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police interrogated W.E. Miller, a Chandraswami associate, who allegedly accepted two cheques for US \$73,000 and US \$27,000 from Pathak on the godman's behalf and deposited them in his account with a Canadian bank. Miller confessed that the money had been transferred from his account to that of one Kishore Kamdar, a Chicago resident. This statement was sent to the CBI in June last year, but it was only on March 9 this year that the agency initiated action.

It was only in March 1996 that the CBI established a paper trial showing that \$ 100,000 had been transferred from Miller's account to Kamdar's account in Chicago during the period Pathak alleges he was duped. However, both Kamdar and Miller are likely to produce evidence to prove that the amount came from elsewhere.

Finally it is feared that in course of errors examination, Pathak might spill the beans on how Rajiv Gandhi used the CBI to register a case against Chandraswami.

Present Situation

Arrests: Chandra Swami and Mamaji are out on bail. And though Narasimha Rao was never arrested, he remains a co-accused in the case.

Current status : Since four crucial witnesses, including Ernie Miller and Kishore Kamdar, are refusing to come to India for interrogation, the bureau has asked for the setting up of a commission. Once the court appoints a commission it will have the right to seek witness depositions in their countries. However, the court is yet to appoint a commission and with Lakhubhai Pathak's death, it is not known how assiduously the case will be followed up.

ST. KITTS SCANDAL

ST.Kitts case had started when Kuwait based Arab times has reported in August 1989 that former finance minister V.P. Singh has made six substantial deposits between September 1988 and March 1989 in the trust in ST. Kitts Island amount to 1 million dollars.

A account was opened in the name of Mr. Ajay Singh who was employee at Cite Bank in New York.

Role of CBI :

The CBI filed a first information report (FIR) on May 25, 1990 naming, Chandraswamy, Mamaji, Mr. Verma, Mr. Nandy and Mr. Melean, 'The FIR had said the signatures of both Mr. Ajeya and Mr. V.P. Singh on the bank papers of the first trust corporation limited were manifestly forged and did not carry their geniune signature.

The CBI's file on the ST. Kitts forgery case Number RC-1 (S)/90-SIG) May 25,1990. The Chargesheet was filed six years after the CBI registered the FIR in the case on May 25, 1990. The Supreme court had pullel up the CBI in April last for drgging the investigations. The case had been gathering dust until the end of 1995 when the Supreme Court had brought it back to file following a public interest

petition moved by Mr. Anukul Chandra Pradhan advocate seeking the court's directions to the CBI and other authorities to conduct an expedition probe.

The FIR had referred to the alleged role of Mr. Narsimha Rao, then external Affairs minister in the cabinet of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as well as of Capt. Satish Sharma and others in forgery conspiracy but none of them was mentioned as "accused".

Infact, the CBI had more or less closed the case. The V.P. Singh Government fell and Chandra Shekhar became Prime Minister. Chandra Shakhhar's government literally put an end to the case by transferring singh to the BSF.

ChandraSwami had left the country when the V.P. Singh government assumed office, He returned a year later when Chandra Shekhar took over as Prime Minister. He was wanted by the CBI in the St. Kitts case, he sought anticipatory bail on November 27, 1990.

After that he was issued four notices by the CBI between December 1990 and February 1991. On February 4, 1991 Subramanian Swamy convened a meeting in his office to enquiry about the progress on the letters rogatory in the Ar. Kitts case January 1991 that CBI was to summon.

Chandraswami, Chandra Shekhar telephoned the CBI director and expressed his anger saying the godman was engaged in matters of national importance. In February 1991 the CBI official had gone to port of Spain and informed the head office about the seizure of some documents by the US authorities.

Meanwhile, a phone call also came from the law minister (Swami) to the CBI additional director asking him why it had issued a notice to Chandraswami.

However the High Court while permitting Chandraswami to go abroad, directed him to appear before the CBI on April 1, 1991. One March 1991 N.K. Singh was transferred from the post of joint Director CBI to the post of Inspector General BSF. And with the result that the curtains came down on the investigations in the St. Kitts case.

- (i) Godman Chandraswami accused of forging documents in an attempt to prove that V.P. Singh's son Ajaya Singh had an account at First Trust Bank at St. Kitts P.V. Narsimha Rao Suspect of aiding him.
- (ii) FIR registered 25 May 1990 Chandra Swami and his associates K.N. Aggarwal alias Mamaji are the main accused other accused includes K.L. Verma A.P. Nandaya (Nowdead) Larry Kolb and GD Melean.

- (iii) Chargesheet file against Rao Chandra Swami, K.N. Agarwal and former union minister K.K. Tewari on September 25,1996.
- (iv) Status : Rao and Tewari are discharged by the court. However, the court a Prime facie case to justify charges against Chandraswami and Mamaji of criminal conspiracy, forgery and conspiracy with the intention of harming Ajiya Singh's reputation.

Securities Scam : A financial fraud of such a great magnitude which ran into several thousand crores of rupees that was siphoned out of the Banking system. It involved practically most of the leading Nationalised Banks, public sector undertakings, Financial institutions, Foreign banks, Private, Banks and stock market.

The securities scam began in 1988-89 willing to risk exposure the division even at that time wing believed to be lending clean Jargon for lending without adequate securities funds from portfolio management schemes (PMS) to corporate clients while PMS clients were offered yields ranging between 1.1 and 11.5 percent, lending was done at Mehta and wing company deals.

From years ago, a Rs. 4,024 crore securities scandal involving politicians, stock brokers, and bankers rocked the nation.

Role of CBI

The CBI had accused Mehta the brother Ashwin and eight others including SBI Deputy Managing Director C.L. Khemani of Criminal consiparacy, breach of trust, cheating, forgery, bribery using forged documents, and falsification of accounts under the Indian penal code and prevention of corruption Act. The prosecution counsel described it as the biggest fraud in the history of the country. According to top broker and merchant banker involved in the scandal has taken Rs. 500 crore out of the country.

The CBI investigations have already placed the amount Rs. 4,569.75 crore way beyond the Jankiraman committee's initial estimate of Rs. 3,079 crore. Harshad Mehta and former planning commission member V.Krishna Murthy were still behind bars. The CBI waited to be shown the first Jankiraman report informally, before registering the SBI case on May 29. Four days it struck Mehta's premises were semultaneously raided in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Thirty Searches were conducted and truck loads of documents seized. The CBI was confident it can establish the links between Mehta and IJCO Bank Chairman K.Margaban the between Mehta and Sitaraman and between Krishnamurthy and Mehta all because of the documents seized in the first raid.

The CBI arrested Krishnamurthy on August 7, 1992 charging him with forgery. According to the CBI, the Enforcement Directorate and the Income tax department, Krishnamurthy is emerging as a key figure in the scam.

He was suspected because of links with accused brokers. For co-promoting a financial services company.

According to investigators the accounts of Harshads company Growmore Research and Asset management, showed that a cheque for Rs. 32.74 lakh dated March 13 had been issued in favour of a company by the name of K.J. investments, which was traced to the sansad Marg branch of ANZ Grindlays Bank in New Delhi. The investigations are also looking into loans of Rs. 90 lakhs made Sanwa Bank's New Delhi branch to KJ for which Krishnamurthy had personally stood guarantee and forex remittances made by his Us-based son Jayakar.

The cases have been recorded in the Jan Kiraman report on February 22 for Rs. 26.02 crore and then sold them by March 31 to a broker, Y.S.N. shares and securities prevate limited, a Calcutta based firm, for a total of Rs. 40.31 crore. The broker inturn sold one of the bundles to cite bank SBI caps and SBI subsidiary, did three bundles of public sector shares for Rs. 39.62 crore and sold two, one each to Mackeritch and Stewart. Each successive inquiry

report has swelled the figure from an initial suspected sum of around, Rs. 300 crore to over Rs. 4,000 crore. A year after the scam was exposed. The ones who have been caught were few Harshad Mehta Bhupen Dalal, V.Krishnamurthy and Bank officials, some of whom seem to have been rectinysic for their role in unearthing the scan rather than prepetrating it.

In Number of Bank scam cases which reached the stage of finalisation, charge sheets have been filed in the special court of justice S.N. Vriava at Bombay. The Court besides answering questions raised by the CBI from time to time

Present Situation

- (i) The CBI registered 62 cases and 40 chargesheets have been filed whenintrial has commended 16 other cases have been referred to various banks and rest under investigation.
- (ii) Those booked include Harshad Mehta, Bhupen Dalal, Hiten Dalal etc.
- (iii) Status Most of the accused are out on bail.

UREA SCANDAL :

Turkish Corporation Karsan Ltd. are to be believed, the Izmail is carrying 9,000 tonnes, of urea for delivery to National Fertilisers limited (NFL) at Bhavnagar, Gujrat tentatively on September 18. Karsan claims that it is the first consignment of the 20,000 tonnes the company had contracted to deliver to India for a 100 percent cash advance of Rs. 133 crores.

On August 6 Karsan Chief executive Tuncay Alankus had sent a fax message to Hyderabad based businessman Sambasiva Rao, who brokered the deal with NFL, informing him that the first consignment had been despatched.

Physical receipt of Part of the consignment would take some pressure off former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao whose son P.V. Prabhakar Rao is being investigated by the Enforcement Directorate for his role in the scandal.

Twenty odd rounds of interrogation carried out in Hyderabad, Directorate had suggested that the land was bought with Rs. 5.5 crores of the estimated Rs. 14 crore kickbacks for the Urea deal routed through two Dubai based hawala dealers.

Role of CBI :

The Central Bureau of investigations (CBI) efforts to extradite hawala dealers Rajindra Bhawani and Dharmesh Yadav

have proved farecial with CBI Director Jogindra Singh failing even to secure an appointment with his counterpart in Dubai to discuss the issue. Some \$400,000 is suspected to have been routed through hawala dealer Dharmesh Yadav's Dubai-based Edible oils and Food Stuffs Ltd to reciipients in India. Former Union Fertiliser Minister Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav's son Prakash Yadav is believed to have received a 3200,000 Payment into his New York based front company, Rea Brothers, for his assistance in the deal. Prakash Yadav obtained bail along with Sambasiva Rao following delay on the part of the CBI in filing charge-sheets.

It is ironic that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) seems to be performing the worse the accusations against its performance appear to be getting Barely a month after it was handed charge of the investigation of the Rs. 133 crore urea-important scandal, the agency managed to arrest some of the key suspects. But it is now being accused of going slow on the investigations against P.V. Prabhakar Rao, the third son of former prime minister P.V. Narsimha Rao.

Present Situation

Case registered on May 29 Sanjeeva Rao and Prakash Yadav arrested on June 16.

Status : Prabhakar Rao, alleged recipient of Kickbacks, not arrested. No charge-sheet yet.

Telecommunication Scandal

The CBI Feels it has enough evidence to charge sheet him in both the ARM case and in the case of assets disproportion ate to know income, official DOT documents show how he over ruled the PNC to help ARM gain Rs. 1.68 crore though no evidence was found on pay offs. His known assets of Rs. 7 crore far exceed his declared income of Rs. 36 lakh in 1993-96. The CBI is probing into the ownership of four properties which are suspected to be his be name holdings. Documents seized from his residence in fact, relate to one of these-a house of Chandigarh.

Role of CBI

Union Government during Sukh Ram's tenure as Minister of State for Communications currently runs to less than half of the liquid cash and other assets seized by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during raids on his residence. This is a clear cut indication that the stocks of scandal from the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) have a long way to run before they are exhausted.

One particular procurement programme during Skh Ram's tenure came in for special attention from the CBI.

The total value of the purchase was just over Rs. 17 crores, of which almost 10 per cent is the magnitude of wrongful loss. After concluding its investigations, the CBI on March 18 formally indicted Sukh Ram, former DoT official Runu Ghosh, and the managing director of the Hyderabad-based Advanced Radio Masts Ltd. (ARM), P. Rama Rao. Special Judge Ajit Bharihoke has committed the case to trial and issued summons to the accused to appear before him on April 11. Charges are framed under Section 120 of the Indian Penal Code, pertaining to criminal conspiracy, and sections of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Briefly, Sukh Ram and Runu Ghosh are accused of having ignored compelling technical and financial norms in the acquisition of multi-access rural radio terminals. Despite offering a technically inferior product at a higher price, the order for the supply of 500 units of this equipment was placed with ARM September 20, 1996).

Almost concurrently with the CBI charge-sheet, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) released a major report on the import of switching equipment by DoT during Sukh Ram's tenure. The magnitude involved here is substantially large - transactions worth Rs. 600 crores have come under scrutiny - and the deal has been found

severely wanting in terms of transparency and commercial sense. The CAG, in fact, has referred to the undue interest shown by Sukh Ram in pursuing particular purchase options, often in defiance of the best judgement of his officials.

As domestic manufactures of telephone exchange equipment in the public sector fell into an abyss of official neglect, DoT gave its blessings to a policy of import penetration in this vital sector. An initial import order of 200,000 exchange lines was cleared by Rajesh Pilot during his brief tenure as Minister of State for Communications. With Sukh Ram taking over, the order was enhanced to 890,000 lines at the same price as contracted under his predecessor.

Present Situation

Case registered against Sukh Ram in ARM case on August 8. Raid on his house on August 16.

Status : Sukh Ram, Ramu Ghosh and ARM owner P.R. Rao granted bail on October 17 No charge-sheet yet.

CBI'S TRACK RECORD

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Cases registered	1.282	1.389	1.438	1.459
Case not yet investigated	1,100	1,136	1,361	1,375
Cases sent for trial	636	660	634	641
Percentage of convictions	68%	60%	66.3%	67.9%

Part - Two

Annotated Bibliography

INDIA, POLITICS, CORRUPTIONS

HAWALA GHOST on election. Third Concept. 9,108; 1996, Feb; 5.

Gives names of more than a hundred political personalities have been found in the so-called famous Diary of jains. Name of several important bureaurats are also there. In this year of general election, action of CBI and its designated court on these persons may have impact on masses. Names of National Front leaders, SR Bomai and Sharad Yadav have also been included in the jain diary. CBI has to prove these political leaders guilty or innocent. But that may take some time.

MAZUMDAR (Sudip).Corruption: The bad part of everyday life-II News Week. 125, 8; 1995, February 20;4.

The most important fact of political Corruption in India is that no Indian minister or politician has ever been jailed for taking bribes. Pressure is building on Rao to prosecute bribe takers. In 1991 investigators raiding the New Delhi home of businessman Surendra Jain say they found a diary recording bribes to top officials for Power-Station contracts. Jain has filed suit with the Supreme Court to push the case forward.

PRADEEP KUMAR. Combating corruption at high levels. Third Concept. 10,113; 1997, July; 25-6.

Examines that abnormally slow pace investigation by CBI has put its credibility under serious doubts. Apart from all likelihood of being misused as a political tool, an agency working under direct control and Supervision of Prime Minister can not fairly deal with charges of corruption against the Prime Minister himself and against his cabinet colleagues because justice not only to be done but also seen.

VIJAY KUMAR. Corruption in India : Harshad to hawala. Third Concept. 10,21; 1996, April; 49-51.

Describes that from Harshad to hawala the nation has experienced liberalisation of corrupt practices being adopted either by businessman or politicians kickback, racket, underhand deal, scam, scandal, tips, etc., are few common manifestations of corrupt practices in the business world that need not demand justification.

-,-,-, CASES

AGHA (Zafar). Under assault. India Today. 21,14; 1996, July 16-31; 38-43.

Rao is pressing the Deve Gowda Government to grant an extension to CBI Director K. Vijay Rama Rao, whose

tenure expires on July 31, is no secret. The CBI director is Rao's appointee, and in the past few years the agency has appeared anything but impartial as far as the former Prime Minister concerned. Since the minority government at the centre needs Congress Support for Survival, the Rao camp is optimistic that Dev Gowda can afford to ignore him only at the risk of being shown the door.

CORRUPTION, POLITICIANS and the CBI. (Editorial). Frontline. 14,11; 1997, May 31;6.

Highlights that the higher success rate of CBI in 236 cases decided by courts during 1996, representing a 70 per cent success rate. This compares very favourably with the best in international police work. Facing a new situation brought on by a combination of public and press exposure, heightened anti-corruption popular consciousness, judicial activism, and the CBI's assertion of independence vis-a-vis the executive, a remarkable range of political parties and leaders want the old rules of the game restored.

MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Standing up to pressure. Frontline. 14,11; 1997, May 31; 4-7.

It highlights a few issues in recent times which have offered scope for a convergence of opinion across the

political spectrum. Miraculously, something close to unanimity seems to be emerging today in political reactions to one man and the agency he heads. The Congress is joined by the Janata Dal in disparagement of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and its Director. They find the ammunition for the demolition job in the agency's construction of a supposedly false case against a Bhartiya Janta Party leader. Leader of the ruling coalition, external supporter and principal Opposition have found a cause to unite them.

RANI (Sarita). Goodbye or good riddance? Sunday. 24,27; 1997, 19 July; 15-8.

Narrates that the Central Bureau of Investigation has gone through a strange conflict. The investigation of public and political corruption has vied for importance with the politics of investigation. Suddenly, some very funny questions became pressingly crucial: Who to put on an investigation and who to remove? What part of an investigation to leak and to which newspaper? Whose houses to raid and who to avoid? And, most of all, when to hold press conferences?

SUBRAMANIAM (TS). Assault on democracy. Frontline. 12,14; 1995, July 1-14; 4-11.

Discuss about a writ petition filed by the Madras High Court advocates association (MHAA), which sought a central bureau of investigation (CBI) probe into the assault and a compensation of Rs. 50 lakh from the state government on June 20 to transfer. The assault case to the CBI, Coming after three weeks of grim struggle the order was morale-booster to the advocates.

--,--,--,--**BRIBERY, ROLE, CBI**

BASU (Tarun). Scandal raises demand for political reform. India Abroad. 26, 18; 1996, February 2; 4.

Examines that ten politician, including three cabinet ministers and leading opposition leaders and 16 serving and retired bureaucrats have been arranged by the federal anticrime bureau, the CBI, for involvement in the bribery and money laundering case. All of them have been charged with receiving illegal pay offs from influential businessmen brothers in exchange for forces.

--,--,--,--**ROLE, CBI, ENQUIRY**

NAYAR (Kuldip). Politicians should never, ever be let off. Sentinal. 14,114; 1996, August; 7.

Rao was then the minister for external affairs, he had ordered his officers to authenticate the forged

signature of Ajeya Singh, to have a bogus account opened in his name. When V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister he had reportedly struck off the name of Rao from by the CBI before the court. The bureau crates indeed can pull the nation out of the guagmire of corruption and nepotism it has got struck in because of motivated decisions by dishonest politicians.

-,-,-,-, JMM BRIBERY, ROLE, CBI

BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Buying a majority. Outlook. 2,26; 1996, June 26; 10-2.

Indicates that just lodging an FIR does not mean everyone named is going to be examined, says a top CBI. Official connected with JMM bribery case investigations. But nothing can sum up things better. First the Delhi High Court ordered the CBI to file a fresh FIR in the case. The Supreme Court turned down CBI's appeal and upheld the HC order. On June 12, the CBI registered another FIR which names all accused and P.V. Narasimha Rao is the main man in the case.

JOSHI (Charu Lata). Caught on the wrong foot. India Today. 21,11;1996, June 1-15; 64-6.

In an unprecedented move a division bench of the Delhi High Court - Comprising Judges Y.K. Sabharwal and

D.K. Jain - directed the agency to file a fresh first information report (FIR) in the case of alleged bribery of four MPs of the JMM (s) - the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Soren). The court directed that the fresh FIR should take cognizance of the entire complaint filed by the petitioner to the CBI on February 1 this year.

14. SWAMI (Praveen). Satish Sharma and the JMM case. Frontline. 13,22; 1996, November 15; 24-6.

Discusses that when the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) raided the former Union Petroleum Minister's residences last fortnight, all that the sleuths appear to have found are copies of a few files of the Petroleum Ministry containing little of interest, some equally innocuous floppy disks, and personal papers that are of interest only to Sharma. Yet, the body of circumstantial evidence before the CBI, gives reason to believe that Sharma was indeed a key player in bringing in funds to buy the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha's (JMM), support for the P.V. Narasimha Rao Government in July 1993.

---,---,ENQUIRY

15. PRAKAL (Pauly V). CBI plays footsie with JMM MPs' funds. New Age. 44, 11;1996, March 17;1.

The Central Bureau of Investigation against which

the Supreme Court has passed several strictures in the hawala case seems to be playing footsie over the alleged bribe paid to four Jharkhand Mukti Morcha members to vote for the Narasimha Rao government in July 1993. On Feb. 29 the CBI informed the Court that there is an account in the name of Suraj Mandal in the Naoraji Nagar (N.Delhi) branch of the PNB for an amount of Rs. 30 lakh. Further verification in this regard as to the source of these funds was still continuing and after completing the said verification, action would be taken as per law.

16. SWAMY (Praveen). Going slow the CBI and the JMM case. Frontline. 13,19; 1996, September-October 21-4; 29-30.

Narrates the four arrested JMM MPs who are being questioned by a team led by CBI Joint Director G. Acharya, have so far said little. Officials say the team is concentrating on ascertaining precisely who made payments to the JMM and say there is some reason to believe the bribes were given in several instalments over a period of time. The MPs, however are said by CBI officials to have given disparate accounts of events leading up to the confidence vote, Though no real information has so far been made public.

-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, CHARGESHEETS

17. JOSHI (Charu Lata). JMM payoffs case: Tortuous progress.
India Today, 21,16;1996, November 1-15; 66.9.

Indicate finally, the CBI is left with very little choice pushed and goaded by Delhi high agency is now all set to chargesheet former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao, Former Union ministers Buta Singh and Satish Sharma along with the four Jharkhand Mukti Moreha (JMM) MPs - Suraj Mandal, Shailendra Mahato, Shibu Soren and semon Marandi-for illegally conspiring to win the July 1993 confidence motion in Parliament.

-, -, -, -, -, LAKHUBHAI PATHAK, ROLE, CBI

18. GHIMIRE (Yubaraj). Chandraswami controversial godman.
Democratic World. 24,18; 1995, September 30; 3-4.

Babloo Srivastava's Statement to the CBI in which he claimed that Chandraswami had close links with Bombay blasts prime suspect Dawood Ibrahim. The CBI may be asked further entrogatier after complying with due formalities under the law. Mr. Arjun Singh virtually endorsed the order of the Rajesh Pilot to the CBI said Pilot must have substantial ground issue the order whose outcome will be known in due cause.

19. PRASANNNAN (R). Plot to scuttle Probe. Week. 13,45; 1995, October 29; 31-5.

The commission ordered the government to produce all files on Chandra Swami maintained by the central bureau of investigation (CBI) the intelligence bureau (IB) the counter-is-pionage. Research and Analysis wing (RAIN) the income tax department and the inforcement dictorate. But former CBI joint-director Madhavan has since alleged that this is an attempt to mislead the commission.

20. SWAMI (Praveen). Nose tightens. Frontline 13,8; 1996, April-May; 18-3; 140-41.

State that Chandraswamy and his key aide K.N. Aggarwal or Mamaji were Charged by the central bureau of investigation (CBI) with swindling no-resident Indian businessman Lakhubhai Pathak. Journalists visiting him at his our conditioned ashram in the national capital used to have their conversations interrupted by aids whispering that the Prime Minister was on the line but today the godman appears to be one of New Delhi's most friendless power brokers.

--,--,--,--,--,ENQUIRY, CHANDRASWAMY

21. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Spinning a web of fraud. Outlook. 1,2; 1995, October 18; 22-3.

A telling example of Chandraswam's clout is that

the team of CBI Sleuths is interrogating him at his ashram and not at the CBI headquarters. And at the doorstep of the ashram Janta Party President subramaniam Swamy beams: "No charge can be proved. It is all being engineered by the Congress (T). If that confidence is any thing to go by the godman seems to be on a good weeket.

22. CBI SHELDING Rao. People's Democracy. 20,13; 1996, March 31; 7.

The CBI denied that these were forged documents to falsely implicate the son of Shri V.P. Singh by a criminal conspiracy one of the main conspirators in this case was none other than Chandraswami. It is amazing that contrary to the CBI's own investigation report which shows Mr.Rao's full complicity in the fabrication of the documents, the CBI has sought to let him off the hook.

23. JOSHI (Charu Lata). Chandraswami cases: Tightening the noose. India Today. 21, 8;1996, April 16-30; 120-22 .

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Deputy Inspector General Satish Chandra returned from Chicago Late last month with evidence that the money had been transferred to Kamdar's account in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank there. Thing latest revelation claim CBI officials establishes a case against Chandraswami.

24. JOSHI (Rajesh). Godman cornered. Outlook. 2,14; 1996, April 3;14.

The CBI was intended to present the judge from taking cognisance of it and directing the agency to investigate Chandraswami would have been implicated it. Former union minister Calpanath Rai's care. The CBI had field the statement of Bombay based a animal Bhai Thakur which finally led to the arrest of Rai and BJP MP Brief Bhusan Sharan. The petetion accuses the investigation agencies of having failed to take action against the godman in spite of the forcerence of over whelming evidence.

--,--,--,--,--,RAIDS, KHAN (Arif Mohd)

25. DAYAL (Gyaneshwar). Power politics. Rashtriya Sahara. 3,6; 1995 October; 8.

CBI raid on Arif Mohammad Khan's residence & opened a Pandora box. Arif alleged that the raid was on instance of Chandraswamy. Who was trying to settle old scores with him. Interestingly both Arif and Chandraswami were on very good terms till early 90s when they fell apart. After raids Arif wrote a threatening letter to the Prime Minister saying that if the raids were not stopped he would wash the dirty linen in public.

SCANDALS

26. VIJAY KUMAR. Rebuff attempts to subvert the democratic struggle against corruption. Mainstream. 34,46; 1996, October 19; 33-34.

The CBI Pressurised its counsel, Gopal subramaniam to refrain from opposing the bail of Narasimha Rao. It is another matter that Subramaniam refused to appear in the court and obliged the CBI by maintaining the highest tradition of the legal profession. If the news item-by C.R. Irani under the rubric, "Joint venture of Deve Gowda and Rao"- published in the statesman daily on October 4,1996 is to be believed it indicates that a deeprooted conspiracy is afoot through the cynical and yet synergical endeavor of congressmen with the ruling party to defeat and frustrate the ongoing investigations in respect of the series of corruption cases at the direction of the courts.

ROLE, CBI

27. BAWEJA (Harindra). Stuck in legalese. India Today. 22,7; 1997, April 15; 64-6.

It discusses the reasons for the investigation to have slowed down. The Supreme Court - which pulled up the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on several. Occasions,

even asking it not to report to the prime minister-on January 16,1996, owned the setting up of a special court under Sesison's Judge V.B. to exclusively deal with the trail of 34 politicians and bureaucrats, against charge-sheets were filed, to ensure speedy disposal.

28. CHAKRAVARTTY (Sayantan). Damning indictment. India Today. 22,8;1997, April 16-30 94-5.

Examines the CBI had prepared a detailed report in September 1993 of how ministry officials had abetted the evasion of duty. One of mandatory requirements for duty exemption was that the hôspital concerned had to give an undertaking that sufficient funds and other resources were available. In most cases this was never insisted upon.

29. MAHALINGAM (Sudha). Interrogation Phase. Frontline. 14,15; 1997, July-August 26-8; 40-1.

Explains an official from the central bureau of investmentigation (CBI) visited the E.D. and demanded to see files and papers relating to certain sensitive cases being envestigated by the Delhi Zone of the E.D. The papers which were lying in the office of deputy director Ashok Aggarwal, were shown to the CBI official even as Aggarwal was on sick leave.

30. SHUKLA (Rajiv). Deve Gowda and the CBI. Sunday. 23,39; 1996, September-October 29-5; 47.

Discuss the scams in which the CBI is investigating and the people involved. At the moment, the bureau is looking into seven sensitive cases. They are: The Hawala affair, the Jhankhand Mukti Morcha pay-off scam, the urea scam, the telecom scam, the Lukhubhai Pathak Cheating Case, the fodder scam and the St. Kitts forgery scandal.

31. SWAMI (Parveen). Record of scandals. Frontline. 13,15; 1996, July-August 27-9; 25-6.

Discuss that the CBI chargesheeted seven politiceans, including the BJP's L.K.Advani former deputy Prime Minister Devi Lal, Arjun Singh and Kalpnath Rai others ranging from Madhav Rao Scindia to Kamal Nath were forced to give up their ministerial jobs. If Narsimha Rao believed that he had ride himself of his ditractors, present and potential the damage soon extended to his front door.

32. SWAMI (Praveen). Willingness to act. Frontline. 14,11; 1997, May 31; 17-9.

Discusses the CBI's work in three key cases concerning former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, and

perhaps the Jain hawala case, suggests that public pressure and transparency have paid off. With prosecutions under way in the "St. Kitts forgery case" and the "Jhankhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) bribery case" and with break-throughs in the urea import scandal, the historic immunity of politicians who were once rulers from legal investigation and prosecution has been broken. Although it is unclear whether important politicians will eventually be convicted, notably in the Jain hawala case, the very fact that prosecution took place gives reason for hope.

-, -, -, -, -, in relation to PRIME MINISTER

33. JOSHI (Charu Lata). Political jitters. India Today. 21, 23; 1996, December 15; 88-90.

Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda personally conveyed to CBI Director Joginder Singh, Finance minister P.Chidambaram's displeasure at the CBI's action against T.P. Karunandan, the Indian Bank's executive director, Deve Gowda reportedly pulled up Singh for violating what is called the Single Directive - a procedural norm laid down by the ministry of personnel which prohibits the agency from initiating action against officials above the post of a joint secretary without prior sanction by the concerned ministry.

-,-,-,-,-, SUPREME COURT

34. BAWEJA (Harindra). Damp squib. India Today, 22,8; 1997,
April, 16-30; 54-7.

Highlights the CBI which had on several occasions been pulled up by the apex court on petitions filed by amicus curiae Anil Divan and petitioner Vineet Narain contending that the agency was shielding its political masters and providing escape routes to them had filed charge-sheet in a hurry.

-,-,-, BANK SECURITIES

35. SWAMINATHAN(S). Great India scam. Seminar. 401; 1994, January; 45-8.

Discuss about obtaining funds under false representation and deploying them in ways different from declared intentions. The cloak of secrecy surrounding securities transactions is another factor that contributed to the problems. A broker could approach a bank with a proposal to buy or sell a security but refuse to divulge the name of the counter-party bank.

-,-,-,-,ROLE, CBI

36. CASE FOR Open probe. Indian Express. 60,294; 192, August 25;8.

It presents that a few highly placed persons like V.Krishnamurthy, the former planning commission member

and bank managers Indian as well as foreign, have already been implicated in the present Bank scam thanks to some good work done by the CBI. But far more pertinent is the growing evidence of a deep conspiracy involving not merely leading brokers like Harshad Mehta but many others in the scam.

--,--,--,--,--,ENQUIRY

37. BANK SCANDAL. (Editorial). Economic Times. 33,112; 1993, June 24;6.

Two officials of the United Commercial Bank (UCO Bank) have expressed their desire to turn approvers in the Rs. 49.5 crore bill discounting scandal. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had filed a FIR on a complaint made by the bank alleging a conspiracy involving inter alia the then Chairman and managing director, Mr.V. Margbandhu, and the stock broker, Mr. Harshad Mehta, to defraud the bank of Rs. 49.5 crore.

38. JHA (Manoj Kumar). Bizarre links. Rashtriya Sahara.14,12; 1997, April; 10-1.

Highlights the CBI investigating agency is currently probing the various bank accounts of the trust. The bank accounts of the trustees could also come under

scurtyny in order to establish whether there was any personal benefit that accrued from the donations and their and subsequent transfer. But according to a summarised CBI report submitted to the Supreme Court there exists a strong possibility of manipulations and fabrications in respect of foreign contribution and their genuiness reebox.

39. JOSHI (Charu Lata). Political jitters. India Today. 21,21; 1996, October 15;16-20.

The CBI is investigating the charge that T.R. Balu, union minister for Petroleum & natural gas was sanctioned an advance of Rs. 25 lakh during the tenure of the Present Chairman, S.Rajagopalan, in July 1996. This was made in favour of his company king Chemicals it has been alleged that under Gopal Krishnan's tenure king chemicals account with the bank had been declared a bad account and the board had taken a unanimous view not to issue and loans.

40. JOSHI (Charu Lata). Was the bank scam used to fund the LTTE? Outlook. 3,23; 1997, June 4; 22-6.

It describes Rs. 1, 336- crore Indian Bank scam and the role of CBI. The CBI, probing this multi-crore bungle, is now engaged in following strong leads

suggesting that a significant chunk of the finances arbitrarily released by the bank under CMD M. Gopalakrishnan, may have been used to fund the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

41. JOSHI (Rajesh). Lost in route. Outlook. 2,10; 1996, March 6; 8-9.

Two important files pertaining to the investment of Rs. 328.91 crore from Air India's surplus funds with unauthorised foreign banks and financial institutions, have been declared untraceable by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MCA). In a letter to the director of the CBI, Civil Aviation Secretary Yogesh Chandra confirmed the fact that the files could not be found. Subsequently, the CBI registered a criminal case (RC No. 1/E/95) on April 28,1995, under section 120(b), 420, 477A of the CrPC on the basis of the JPC report, and questioned Gupta in connection with the multi-crore bank securities scandal.

42. MADHAVAN (K). Harshad's charges against PM: The ball is in CBI's court. Indian Express. 61,245; 1993, July 6;9.

It attempts the allegations of Harshad Mehta .he paid Rs. 1 crore to prime minister. Narsimha Rao has four aspects. Political JPC Civil and criminal, Mehta Stated

that he had paid Rs. 1 crore to the Prime Minister in two instalments. His allegation may or may not be true. The CBI has a statutory duty to look into the allegations. As against this, not enquiring into or investigating this case would be a tragedy.

43. MUKHERJEE (Gautam). Banks scam. Economic Times. 33, 175; 1993, August 2;6.

Banks have so far filed claims of Rs. 1,148 crore with the special court instituted to hear securities scam-related cases. According to the latest estimated available till June 30, 1993, Standard chartered Bank (Stanchart) has not yet filed its application for claiming Rs, 1,239 crore it lost during the securities scam. The CentralBureau of Investigations have come up with the figure of Rs. 5,300 crore as total exposure in the securities scam.

44. PADMAN BHAN (R). Scam and after. Frontline. 9,13;1992, June-July; 4-13.

The Central bureau of investigation (CBI) the government of India and the Reserve bank of India (RBI) appears to be catching up with the perpeuators of the multibillion-rupees securities scandal that has been

convulsing the nation for weeks. A half month of vigorous activity by the authorities began with the RBI asking Bank of Madura Chairman S.P. Sabapathy to show cause why he should not be asked to step down from his post for security transactions the bank put through brokers in violation of guidelines.

45. PATHAK (Rahul). Arresting finds. India today. 17,13; 1992, July 15; 99-101.

Mentioned that the CBI took a long time to get to Dalal almost two months after Mehta. The investigators were hesitant to move, fearing Dalal's close links with a number of key industrialists and politicians preferring to wait till three institutions-standard Chartered Bank or stanchart, canbank Mutual fund and canbank financial services-field complaints against Dalal and his associates, alleging that they were defranded of about Rs. 1,500 crore.

46. PATHAK (Rahul). Smoke clears. Indian Today. 18,15; 1993,8, 15; 54-5.

Attempts that the swedish national Audit Bureau had said as far back as June 1987 that the pay offs totalling Rs. 64 crore were shared between the three companies Svenska A.C. services and the PITCO group Marc

Bonnant, the CBI's counsel in Switzerland has warned the agency that there are still some hurdles ahead paul perraudin the swiss investigating magistrate, will have to decide which documents are to be sent to India. Finally, it will have to frame charge sheets that can stand the test of legal scrutiny and CBI baiters.

47. REFORM MARKETS. Times of India. 155,122; 1992, May, 22; 8.

Analysis the leading stock broker at the centre of the current controversies, to CBI has the virtue of focussing attention on the reforms that are urgently needed to make our financial markets level playing field for all. A hall mark of the last boom was broker and promoter talking up the price of a share after the broker had acquired a large stake in it, this would be a classical case of insider trading fit for swift action, but for the fact that there is no law against it in India as yet.

48. ROY (Anjan). Quantifying the securities scam. Economic Times. 33, 117; 1993, June 29;6.

The amount of the aggregate problem exposure in the securities scam has been some what intriguing. The Janakiraman Committee stated a total problem exposure of

Rs. 4,024.25 crore, the custodian under the special court estimated it to be Rs. 3,398.78 crore and the Central Bureau of Investigation put it way above at Rs. 5,346.38 crore. What is intriguing however, is that the estimate of the CBI is way above either of these two estimates and in fact not in tune with the others.

49. SRIDHAR (V). Delinquent regulators. Frontline. 14,11; 1997, May 31;15-7.

Indicates the hit-and-run case involving the Mumbai based CRB Capital Markets Ltd. has left behind a trail of anguished investors even as its chairman and main promoter is in hiding. The inability of the official regulators, notably the RBI and the securities and Exchange Board of India, to hold back the finance sharks indicates that lessons from the securities scam of 1992 have not been learnt. It also serves as a telling reminder of the potential ruin that can result from an excessively permissive financial system. The Central Bureau of Investigation's investigation into the scandal provides the first real ray of hope that the promoters of the company will be brought to book.

50. SRIDHAR (V). Indian bank scandal. Frontline. 14,7;1997, May 2; 25-6.

The Rs. 300- crore Indian Bank scandal remains in the limelight owing to the perception that the main accused, M.Gopalakrishnan, the bank's former chairman is close to powerful politicians. Fears of political interference in the probe were allayed to some extent in February. When Division bench of the Supreme court Started monitoring the CBI's probe following a public interest petition filed by Janata Party president subramanian Swamy. The recent replacement in the Supreme Court Registry of a confidential Reserve Bank of India (RBI) document reportedly linking politicians and bank managers to the scandal has raised hopes that more details of the Indian Bank affair will come out.

51. TANNA (Ketan Narottam). Investigation of citizen above suspicion Sunday. 19,26; 1992, June-July 28-4, 64-7.

The financial establishment has moral to protect one of its own. When Harshad Mehta was suspended by the BSE after the scam broke, five other brokers met the same fate. But nobody has touched Bhupen Dalal's membership earely yet. And even the CBI is moving with caution. Says a member of the Bombay stock exchange,

Bhupen knows too many people at too high a level for the CBI to treat him like another Harshad Mehta.

52. VERMA (NC). Bank scam. CBI Bulletin. 3,3; 1995, March; 7-11.

The CBI took over investigations at a stage when the aggrieved Banks were not in a position even to assess the real extent of their losses or explain the manner by which the huge funds concerned on the other hand disputed out of the banks. In majority of Bank scam cases which reached the stage of finalisation, charge-sheets have since been failed in the special court of justice S.N. Varkare at Bombay.

53. VIJAY MOHAN (D). Great Steath. Week, 10,21; 1992, May 24; 41.

Discuss that besides shocking millions of investors, the scam exposed the brittleness of Indian banking system. No wonder the finance minister yield to the demand for a CBI probe. It aims to probe the nexus between Harshad Mehta and the banks in dealing in the government's gilt-edged securities and also the 100 pholes in the nationalized bank through which huge sums leaked without proper surety into the market. The finance ministry is said to have told the CBI that the inquiry should be over within three weeks.

-, -, -, -, -, -, BHANSALI

54. CRB SCAM and free-market logic. (Editorial). Mainstream. 35,27; 1997, June 14; 3-4.

Prime Minister I.K. Gujaral deserves kudos for the promptitude with which he directed the CBI to nab Bhansali and bring him back from Hong Kong where he had fled to; the CBI too needs to be complimented for having carried out the task successfully. But he must be well aware of his limitations since he has displayed weakness on many a front in the domestic sphere in spite of his noteworthy achievements in the realm of international affairs.

-, -, -, -, -, -, HARSHAD

55. HARSHAD'S MULTI - thousand crore scam. Rashtriya Sahara. 34,1; 1996 August; 12-4.

The CBI ordered seizure of the properties of Harshad Mehta and his close associates. The bank account of Mehta family members were frozen and also his transactions in the stock markets on May 15 the Governing board of the Bombay stock exchange suspended the membership of Mehta his wife (also a registered share broker) and his brother. The bubble burst; a commentator wrote king Bull has lost his kingdom.

56. MOODBIDRI (Deepak Rao). Running scared. Week. 10, 25; 1992, June 14; 36-7.

The first list of eight names of Mehta and others, had been fed into the computers a fortnight ago immediately after the CBI launched its probe. The sleuths soon came up with a fresh list of 120 persons including employees of some foreign banks. Following massive raids on 40 offices and residences connected with Mehta and associates spread across the country, 40 more names were added to the list.

57. TOUGH TASK for CBI. (Editorial). Economic Times, 33, 112; 1993, June 24; 6.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) will have to marshal all its resources to convince the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) that its investigations on Mr. Harshad Mehta's cash withdrawals had been conducted with all sincerity when it deposes before the committee. JPC has been intrigued about contradictory reports on the investigations made by the CBI on these cash withdrawals.

--,--,--,--,--**KRISHNA MURTHY**

58. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). On the scam trial. Frontline. 9, 17; 1992, August 15-28; 12-3.

Explain a fish to rather large proportions got

entangled in the dragnet the CBI had cast in its investigations into the bank securities scam. V.Krishna Murthy had been till the last week of July a member of the planning commission enjoying the status of a Union minister of state and Presiding over funds allocation to vital infranstructural sector on August 7, he become just one more of those arraigned by the CBI and committed to its custody, for criminal complicity in the country's most sleazy financial scandal.

---,---,---,---,CHARGESHEETS

59. MIRDHA (RM). Bankers booked in new scam cases. Economic Times. 33,68; 1993, May 10;4.

Highlights the official of the CBI the Income tax department and the enforcement. Directorate apprised the five members drafting sub-committee of the JPC about the latest state of their investigations into the different aspect of the scam. JPC about the latest state of their investigations into the different aspect of the scam. JPC asked the three agencies to expedite the filling chargesheets. The enforcement official had told that JPC that the vasto accounts scam involving more than Rs. 100 crore of foreign exchange was assuming trigger and trigger proportions.

60. SECURITIES SCANDAL. (Editorial). Economic Times. 33,113; 1993, June 25; 6.

The first chargesheet in the multi-crore securities scandal was filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) when the investigating agency filed its charges in the Rs. 49.5 crore United Commercial Bank of India (UCO Bank) bill discounting case. The chargesheet was filed in the special court of Justice Mr. S.N. Variya, to initiate process prior to commencement of trial. The voluminous chargesheet comprising 102 pages based on the testimony of 178 witnesses and 371 supporting documents.

---,---,---,---,---,---,ARRESTS

61. SRIDHAR (V). Loan scam. Frontline. 13,22; 1996, November 15;27.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducted simultaneous raids in Chennai and Mumbai on the residence of six current or former officials of the Indian Bank, including its former high-profile Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) M.Gopalakrishnan.

Gopalakrishnan was arrested the same day and produced before the Principal Sessions Judge Chennai on October 25. Three other bank officials and a director of a private Company were also remanded to police/judicial custody till November 8.

-,-,-,-,-,KRISHNAMURTHY

62. BHIMAL (Shefali), Securities scandal. India Today. 17,16;
1992, August 16-31; 81- 7.

The CBI arrested Venkataraman Krishnamurthy, Charging him with forgery on his pandara road residence in New Delhi. He is the latest casualty in a securities scam that has already brought down a cabinet minister and implicated top stockbrokers and bankers. According to the CBI, the enforcement derectorate and the income tax department Krishnamurthy emerging as a key figure in the scam.

-,-,-,-,-,SUBRAMANIAN

63. PANNEERSELVAN (A S). Armed for a mud duel. Outlook. 3,37;
1997, September 8; 24-6.

Describes the Rs. 1,700 crore Indian Bank scam. The principal special judge (CBI cases), Chennai, has directed the investigating agency to arrest the present chairman of the Indian Overseas Bank (IOB), K. Subramanian, and two others in connection with a \$3.6 million loan by Indian Bank to Greenseas Shipping Pvt. limited. Subramaniam was general manager (credit) in Indian Bank before his elevation as Chairman of IOB.

---,BOFORS

64. PARANJPE (HK). Corruption: Permissiveness won't do. Economic Times. 31,74; 1991, May 17;12.

Describes the Bofors scandal which tore off the veil because of the publicity given to this matter by the Swedish radio and press. Sweden having supplied the controversial gun with its then socialist Prime Minister apparently having operated as a salesman on its behalf. But no proof had ever been obtained.

65. VICTOR (Cuil). Unlearned lessons of the Bofors deal. Patriot. 13,12; 1990, May 5;4.

Describes that none of those who are trying to find the Indians who are alleged to have received commissions from the Bofors company for helping to secure the contract have cared to ask why it became necessary, in the first place, to buy a 155 howitzer from abroad. It was because the US gave Pakistan the weapons locating radar that we had to buy the Bofors guns to maintain a shoot and scoot doctrine.

---,---,ROLE CBI

66. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Marching orders. Frontline. 14,13; 1997, July 25; 22-4.

It indicates that the tenure of CBI Director

Joginder Singh has been controversial mainly in two crucial actions taken by him. Early in February, armed with a voluminous set of bank documents detailing illicit payments made by Bofors into swiss bank accounts, he released the names of five beneficiaries. By identifying Ottavio Quattrocchi a Rajiv Gandhi family confident, as one of the recipients, the CBI confirmed what had been apparent to all but the fawning band of congressmen who surround Sonia Gandhi in a futile effort to gain her favour. Joginder Singh had meanwhile caused much offence and alarm within Janta Dal ranks with the announcement that Laloo Yadav would be indicted for complicity in the fodder scam.

67. OF FAMILY and friends. Statesman. 126, 36(S); 1992, February; 6.

Examines that when justice Chawla brought disgrace to this robes of office by his order of December 19,1990 in substance putting himself in the position of the petitioner to castigate the CBI in its investigation of the Bofors case he was hauled over the coals by the Supreme Court who described his reasoning as convoluted and strange and said that his conduct had shocked the judicial conscience. A significant change in the attitude of the Prime Minister must be noticed.

---,---,---,ENQUIRY

68. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Finger on the trigger. Outlook. 3,22; 1997, May 28; 10-3.

Gives that a special courier of the CBI left with three sealed packets. Identical packets addressed to three people: The cabinet secretary, home secretary and the personnel secretary. The content-a status report on the Bofors pay-offs-was explosive. After over a decade of political and legal giant-wheeling it was answering one basic question: Rajiv Gandhi, it states, was aware of the commissions to several Indian and foreigners and was responsible for covering up the tracks.

69. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Who will bell Sonia? Out look. 3,19; 1997, May 7; 24-5.

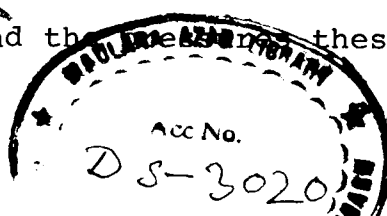
The CBI Joint director B.R. Dubey to take up the Bofors investigation at this late stage. Dubey interestingly is one of the few career CBI investigators - and not an IPS officer and is quite familiar with the working of the agency including the pitfalls, making his position less vulnerable to political manipulation. A career CBI officer can only be moved inside the agency and not shunted out if his findings do not suit the political bosses.

70. BOFORS : A battle won. Hindustan Times. 543,351 1992, December 19;13.

Attempts that in addition to the absurdity of the argument the FIR, only initiating the investigations was faulty for not identifying the culprits, the court has exposed the error of the high court ruling that the joint Parliamentary committee probe into the multi-crore scandal had rendered the subsequent CBI effort redundant. The supreme court has sent out an unmistakable signal by keeping to the deadline set by the Geneva cantonal court for the verdict.

71. CHAKRAVARTTY (Nikhil). Corruption: Where's the bottom line? Mainstream. 35, 26; 1997, June 7; 3-4.

The Bofors probe now being undertaken by the CBI, is expected to unearth a whole of such officials trying to please the boss. Though it would be a difficult job to undertake, the political pressures at one time or other is bound to be massive in the case of the Bofors-which involve not only bureaucrats, but business magnates, multinational contacts and relations of very important personages. The question about unravelling the Bofors deal also has got entangled with the current political alignments and the interests these can exercise to keep the lid on.



72. CHAWLA (Prabhu). Hinduja: Under scrutiny. India Today. 15,11; 1990, June, 1-5 34-6.

Presents that the CBI has been pursuing Gopi Chand Hinduja in so-far unsuccessful attempt to interrogate him. The national front government suspects that the Hinduja influence in various defence deals and in various megaback government contracts will ultimately lead to the smoking gun in the various financial scandals. That buffeted the Rajiv Gandhi administration. But the Hinduja have not given up contrary to their hitherto low-key style of functioning they have attacked the Indian Governments stand on Bofors and HDW openly.

73. JUSTICE IN the dock. Times of India. 153,340; 1990, December 21; 8.

Gives the pronouncements of Mr. Justice M.K. Chawla on the Bofors case have been getting curiousest and curiousest. The Indian legal system in which Mr. Justice Chawla occupies an important position, may still manage to keep its integrity intact especially since the supreme court has stayed the order by which the judge took upon himself to determine the legality of the FIR filed by the CBI in the case. The solicitor General has done well promptly to come to defence of the CBI.

74. MADHAVAN (R). Infits and starts. Frontline. 12,25; 1995, December 2-15; 124-25.

Examines that during the past nine months or so, the CBI has become extremely active and is vigorously pursuing the Bofors case. This started with a curious briefing of opposition leaders as well as the press took place on December 8, 1994. It was by V.C. Shukla minister for Parliamentary affairs. The message was that the CBI would actively pursue the case. V.C. Shukla was not the minister in charge of the CBI.

75. MOODBIDRI (Deepak Rao). Operation cover p. Week. 10,21; 1992 May 24; 40- 4.

Narrates, the CBI has a tough time finalising the list of accused in the scam especially because of its political and economic dimensions officers from Bombay have already joined the crack team headed by CBI joint Director K.Madhavan who had been in charge of investigation into Bofors pay off scandal. There is round surveillance on movements of the main suspects in the scam. But documentary evidence of the shady deals will be hard to come by.

76. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Bofors investigation. Frontline. 14,6; 1997, April 4; 24-25.

Special investigation team on Bofors returned empty-handed from Malaysia, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has managed to keep the momentum going with a requence of interrogations. A key figure to appear before the CBI in the fortnight was Arun Singh who, as Minister of state for Defence in the Rajiv Gandhi Government, played a key role in awarding the contract for the supply of 155 mm howitzer guns to Bofors AB of Sweden.

77. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Bofors scandal. Frontline. 14,5; 1997, March 21; 30-31.

Shortly after suffering the mortification of its empty handed retreat from Malaysia, where its special investigating team had gone to interrogate Bofors payments recipient Ottavio Quattrocchi the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had to deal with a reprimand from Lok Sabha Speaker P.A. Sangma. The provocation was a demand from MPs for access to documents relating to the Bofors payoffs, recently transferred from Switzerland. The official response was initially favourable. Prime Minister H.D. Deva Gowda himself indicated that the demand was a reasonable one.

78. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). CBI investigation Progress. Frontline. 14,4; 1997. March 7; 21-3.

Point out that the five names enaction and obfuscation that was the official response to the Bofors bribery scandal it was to the accompaniment of much public relief. That W.N. win Chadha and Gandhi family confident ottavio Quattrocchi were involved neck-deep in the scandal was explicit known from July 1993. Their names were listed among a group of appellants who were contesting a swiss court decision to transfer to India bank documents connected with the illegal pay offs. The CBI annocenced that Chadha and Moria Quattrocchi and win Chadha's son W.H. Chadha were the recipeents of payments from the Bofors company.

79. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Towards prosecution. Frontline. 14, 11; 1997, May 31; 13-5.

Describes the Bofors scandal. Since receiving a set of bank documents detailing the trail of the Bofors bribes early this year, Joginder Singh, Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), set himself a deadline of April 30 for initiating the next phase of action. A report on the major findings of the investigations thus far, together with requests for

sanctions to prosecute a number of public servants associated with Rajiv Gandhi's tenure as prime Minister, was despatched to the Cabinet Secretariat on May 12.

80. PACHAURI (Pankaj). Bofors inquiry: Slow but steady. India today. 15,16; 1990, Aug. 31; 46-8.

Presents that the Airbus deal, the St.Kitts affairs and the HDW submarine are also being investigated, but the stress is clearly on the Rs. 1,437-crore Bofors Howitzer deal. The main reason for the delay seems to be gone through in Swiss courts. There is speculation that the real beneficiaries may try to delay the investigations by spreading disinformation, if the CBI fails to track down the real beneficiaries the consequences can be disastrous for the present Government which came to power on the promise of fighting.

81. PATHAK (Rahul). Bofors probe : Highest hurdle yet. India Today. 17,18; 1992, September 16-30; 59-6 .

Discuss the bumpy road to the Bofors beneficiaries has hit its most formidable hurdle. Be fuddle CBI men Threw convention to the winds. Without consulting even the PMO they called pierre schmidt, Vice-Director of federal department of justice and in Geneva. Schmidt

Sought clarifications from the CBI about appeals and in advertently forgot to erase the name of one of the apellant S.P. Hinduja and jubilee finance.

82. RAM (N). Bofors. Frontline. 9,5; 1992, February-March 29-13; 4-12.

Narrates everything depends on the attitude and motive of the investigator. The remarkable thing about bofors is how accurate the original allegation, broadcast on April 16 1987, turned out to be. Every bit and details of the documentation subsequently jained by the serious journalistic investigation in India and swedin has held up against the cover u and diversionary efforts. Ensuring that CBI envestigation and prosecution goes ahead is both a democratic andmoral imperative for Indian.

83. SEN (Avirook). Political ammunition. India Today. 22,3; 1997, February 1-15; 37-8.

The CBI will first scrutinise the documents-weighening close to 50 kg with 2,000 entries before the information is released to the public in bits and pieces, the caution is to an extent under standable. The artillery gun brought down the Rajiv Gandhi government in 1989 and left a discredited political system in its wake and with several of the Bofors clues

pointing towards persons considered close the Janapath. Indian's pre-eminent place of political pilgrimage from where Sonia Gandhi continues to exert a strong pull on the congress party-it is not surprising that the government should treat new information on the scam with caution.

84. SWAMI (Praveen). Nearing the final act. Frontline 14,1; 1997, January; 16-7.

Central bureau of investigation (CBI) Director Jogender Singh is tentatively scheduled to fly to Geneva in the third week of January to take possession of bank documents that will reveal who precisely were the recipients of the illegal bofors. Commissions or pay offs in the second half of the 1980s. These documents could throw new light on the role of Ottavio Quattrocchi a Rajiv Gandhi confidant who fled India in 1993 under controversial circumstances.

---,---,---,---,---,CHARGESHEETS, QUATTROCCHI

85. CHAWLA (Prabhu). Bofors kickbacks. India Today. 22,4; 1997, February 16-28; 38-41.

Point out that the CBI has a strong case against Quattrocchi. He is the beneficiary operator of an account which has been traced backward to the illegal payments

made by Bofors on account of the Indian orders. The surmise is that it was possible only because of his powerful connections in the PMO. There force the anticorruption he is a clear a better in a crime as defined by the law.

---,FODDER

86. CHAKRAVARTY (Nikhil). Is Laloo's exit all that Bihar needs? Pioneer. 7,210; 1997, July 31;8.

Discuss the shocking disclosures of nearly Rs. 950 crore scandal of misappropriation of funds allocated to the Animal Husbandry Department came to light. As the CBI disclosed this mega size scandal, it became evident that a large number of politicians, cutting across party lines, had been the beneficiaries of this Animal Husbandry Scandal. Following. The robe, the former Chief Minister himself is being held a respect by the CBI as one of the prime accused.

---,---,ROLE,CBI

87. EMPIRE STRIKES back. (Editorial). Pioneer. 7,181; 1997, July 2;8.

It would be superfluous to assume that the exit of Mr. Joginder Singh from the CBI will lead to any quick

fix solutions for those who were greatly discomfited by his continuance in the Director's office. For neither those in the political class charged with involvement in assorted scams, nor the Janta Dal, nor even the United Front Government, must hope that anything more than a little breathing space has been gained as a result of Mr. Joginder Singh's ouster. Much of the Jubilation, therefore, in a section of the political class, is premature. At any rate, the courts will still be breathing down the neck of new CBI Director RC Sharma, since they are not exactly expected to take a lenient view of any dilly dallying on the agency's past.

88. PILLAI (Ajit). Politicos are fuming. Outlook. 3,22; 1997, May 28; 13-5.

Pointout that CBI has crossed swords with politicians in the past, but under Joginder Singh's tutelage, relations have plummeted. The investigating agency is accused of behaving like a political party; its chief of bypassing parliament and using the media to achieve his ends. From the fodder scam to the "leaking" of the Bofors status report a growing breed of fuming politicians allege the CBI jumped the gun and Triggered off a trial-in the media-of political leaders against whom cases are yet to be filed.

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89. BHELARI (Kanhaiah). Gunning for silence. Week. 14,37; 1996, September 1; 13-16.

Analysis the CBI inquiry, which is being monitored by the Chief justice of the Patna high court is in the final stages of the 275 accused, 150 are officials of the animal husbandry department and 125 are private suppliers. The CBI has arrested 55 of the main accused and seized crores of rupees and 10 kg gold from them. The fodder mafia operating mainly from the South Bihar districts siphoned off money from the treasuries by producing bills and vouchers in the name of more than a hundred boys companies.

90. BHELARI (Kanhaiah). Search for a successor. Week. 15,5; 1997. January 19; 43-5.

The nine month-long investigation by the CBI into the Rs. 950 crore fodder scam had established the role of over a dozen politicians and a lot more senior IAS and IPS officers in looting the state treasury. Besides scores of officials of the animal husbandry department had laughed all the way to the bank from the treasury offices. Heading the suspects list was none other than Laloo Prasad who till recently had dared the sleuths to prove wing links with the seamsters.

91. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Fodder scam. Outlook. 3,4; 1997, January 22, 8-10.

Discuss the atmosphere in Patna was electric all roads leading to a guest house on the city outskirts at Phulwarisharif were cordoned off particularly for the media. Because that day one of the most powerful politicians in the country was being interrogated by the CBI for his alleged involvement in the Rs. 750 crore fodder scam. Throughout the six-hour questioning, work came to a standstill in the state capital. The query in every mind: What had Laloo Yadav told the CBI? And when would he be formally chargesheeted?

92. CHAUDHURY (Kalyan). Crying foul. Frontline. 14,2;1997, February 7; 43-5.

Highlights the interrogation of Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in connection with the Rs. 950 crore fodder scam has set off alarm bells in the Chief Minister's camp, despite his effort to put on a brave face. With the possibility of a CBI charge-sheet against him, Laloo Prasad has turned jittery and belligerent. Reviving his street-fighter image, he has lashed out against the media and the opposition parties. Even the judiciary has not been spared.

93. DAS GUPTA (Sumit). No way out. Sunday. 24, 18; 1997, May 11-17; 16-9.

The additional solicitor general went on to caution the CBI not to sensationalise the case against Laloo Yadav or act in haste after all the legitimacy of the support of the people is far greater than the suspicion of the police. So if the CBI makes this case into a vendetta against the Bihar Chief Minister and attempts to hang him by suspicion it will be disastrous for the CBI.

94. KAUSHALENDRA. Cowboy in trouble. Rashtriya Sahara. 5,2; 1997, June; 45-8.

Indicate that the CBI will officially charge sheet and subsequently arrest Chief Minister Laloo Prasad yadav and other top politicians of Bihar in connection with the 750-crore fodder scam. The official investigating agency has approached the Bihar Governor DR. A.R. Kidwai for filing of chargesheet against Yadav and others.

95. KAUSHALENDRA. Grill drill Rashtriya Sahara. 4,10; 1997, February; 38-9.

Highlights the role of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in connection with the involvement of

Laloo Prasad in the Rs. 950-crore fodder scam. The CBI had quizzed four of yadav's cabinet colleagues - animal husbandry minister Bholu Ram Toofani, planning minister Tulsi Singh, labour minister Vidya Sagar Nishad and agriculture minister Ram Jiwan Singh. The interrogation is all set to culminate in the filing of chargesheet against the Chief minister, CBI sources claimed.

96. MORAL CHICANERY. (Editorial). Pioneer. 7, 10; 1997, July 31;9.

Discusses nothing prevented the Prime Minister, the Governor and the CBI from doing before the designated court issued a warrant of arrest against Laloo Yadav which they did after it. And what did they do? Legally speaking, the CBI could have arrested Yadav and leave the state administration to handle the aftermath. It did not have to wait for the court, order to do this. This was precisely the High Court's complaint that the CBI was making a distinction between the ministers allegedly involved in the fodder scam and other similarly placed.

97. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). In public focus. Frontline. 14, 11;1997, May 31; 10.1

Highlights the fodder scam of Bihar. Joginder

Singh (The CBI director) had insisted that nothing would emerge from the CBI's inquiries before. The end of April. And the decision on indicating the Bihar Chief Minister in AHD scandal was announced to the media just a few days after he pleaded that he needed more time to study the case than the Patna High Court had granted him.

98. RAJESH KUMAR. Beginning of the end. Rashtriya Sahara. 4,9; 1997, January; 44-5.

When the CBI officials quizzed animal husbandry minister Bhola Ram Toofani for his alleged involvement in the fodder scam. He surprised them by disclosing that he simply used to put his signature on the files. Confronting the CBI dragnet the minister thundred that 1996, was a year of loot raj. Further, Laloo Prasad was jolted out of slumber by the BJP samta aliance in the parliamentary as well as ten assembly by elections with his sumingly invincible fortrers (of the JD) crumbting down.

99. RAJESH KUMAR. State of scam. Rashtriya Sahara 4,7; 1996, November; 43-8.

CBI confided Laloo's complicity in loot of the state money by way of granting extension staying

transfer orders, ignoring Assembly questions pertaining to scam and turning a blind-eye to regular and proven information about the scam. Sources also claimed that the CBI has ample evidence to establish that Laloo Yadav stayed the transfer of district animal husbandry officer of chaibasa granted extension of SB Sinha and recommended Ram Raj Ram, a key figure in the fodder scam, for the post of director of the AH department.

100. SWAMI (Praveen). Threats and intimidation. Frontline. 14,14; 1997, July 25; 20-1.

Describes the order of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Joint Director U.N. Biswas to the Bihar high Court just why his agency had not arrested in the Rs. 1000-crore Animal Husbandry Department (AHD) fraud. The official also went on to describe the death threats investigators had been receiving threats made believable by the deaths of several key witnesses in the fraud case. Circumstances, he said plainly, were such that the CBI could not be expected to complete the investigation fairly.

-,-,-,-,-,CHARGESHEETS

101. KAUSHALENDRA. Fodder scam. Rashtriya Sahara. 5,1; 1997, May; 36-8.

Describes the fodder scam, in which Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered a case RC-20/96, Union Minister Chandra Deo Prasad Verma, a freedom fighter, former Chief Minister Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the five IAS officers - Beck Julious, K. Arumugam, Mahesh Prasad, Sajal Chakravarty and Phoolchand Singh, besides two former Chief Secretaries, AK Basak and Kamla Prasad are included in the list of 55 conspirators who plundered the state treasury of Bihar.

-,-,-,-,-,LALOO YADAV

102. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Cash trail leads to Laloo. Outlook.3,28; 1997. July 9; 22-4.

The first chargesheet filed in the fodder scam by the CBI gives damning evidence of direct payments made to Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav. Numbered Rc. 20 (a) 196 it has confessions from the main suppliers, contractor of animal husbandry products and junior officials that payments were made to Laloo through conducts usually the key scam-accused, R.K. Rana, K.M. rasad and S.B. Sinha.

103. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Fodder scam. Outlook. 3,20; 1997, May 14; 6-9.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) director Joginder Singh announced his intent to charge-sheet against Laloo and 55 others including former Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra and a clutch of senior bureaucrats and politicians, in the Rs. 950 - crore fodder scam. Joginder claimed there was enough evidence to nail the Chief Minister and his accomplices.

104. CHAUDHURI (Kalyan). Going for broke. Frontline. 14, 13; 1997, June 28; 21-4.

Points that Governor A.R. Kidwai gave the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) sanction to prosecute Laloo Prasad Yadav in the multi crore-rupees fodder scam the Bihar Chief Minister and Janata Dal President was faced with the imminent prospect of the agency filing a chargesheet against him. On June 17, the Governor also sanctioned the prosecution of Union Minister of state for Rural Development Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Former Union Minister and Congress Chief Minister of Bihar Jagannath Mishra, State Animal Husbandry Minister Bholaram Toofani and Labour Ministry Vidya Sagar Nishad.

105. CHAUDHURI (Kalayan). Laloo Prasad in trouble. Frontline. 13, 22; 1996, Nov. 5, 26-7.

Describes the role of Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) probing the Rs. 950 crore fodder scam in Bihar. CBI will charge-sheet Chief Minister Laloo Prasad yadav soon. The CBI's Eastern zone office said, the culpability has been established. The next step is to frame the charges against him. The charge-sheet being prepared on the basis of CBI joint Director U.N. Biswas report which he alleged in the Patna High Court was altered by his seniors in Delhi.

106. KAUSHALENDRA. Fodder scam. Rashtriya Sahara. 4,9; 1997, January; 25-7.

Discusses Rs. 950-crore fodder scam in Bihar. The joint director of the CBI, UN Biswas told that chargesheet against Laloo is almost certain. The sources said that the Chief Minister disowning his officers, held them responsible for the excess withdrawals. After 48 hours of interrogation, Laloo fired another salvo against the Brahminical forces discrediting the probing CBI team led by U.N. Biswas.

107. SHOULD LALOO hold UF to ransome? (Editorial). Mainstream. 35,23; 1997, May 17; 2.

The Shameless manner in which Bihar Chief Minister and Janata Dal Supremo Laloo Prasad yadav is clinging on to office even after the CBI has made its submission to the state Governor for his consent to frame Charges against Laloo in the malti crore fodder scame-speaks volumes of the depths to which politicians have sunk of late and thereby debased not only themselves but the entire political system in their tust for power and patronage.

108. SWAMI (Praveen). Taking on Laloo Prasad. Frontline. 14,11; 1997, May 31; 20-22.

Describes the announcement of CBI Director Joginder Singh, framing of Chargesheets against Laloo Prasad Yadav (Chief Minister of Bihar) in Rs. 1000 crore fraud involving Bihar's Animal Husbandry Department. The Patna High Court, which has been monitoring investigations into the case expressed its dismay over the CBI's discrimination against some of the accused.

--,--,--,--,--,--,ARRESTS

109. CHAUDHURI (Kalyan). Raids and arrests in the fodder scam. Frontline: 14,13; 1997, June 28; 24-5.

The investigation of the Rs. 950 crore fodder scam

in Bihar has entered a new phase with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) making arrests. After conducting simultaneous raids on the houses of four IAS Officers, including a retired officer of the rank of Commissioner. The agency arrested the officers on June 10. All of them were produced before the special Judge of the CBI Designated Court, S.K. Lal, who remanded them to CBI custody for interrogation.

---,---,---,ARRESTS, LALOO YADAV

110. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Bihar : Advantage Biswas. Outlook. 3,37; 1997, September 8; 16-7.

It highlights that rarely has an entire establishment gunned for one officer and come a cropper as they did in the case of CBI joint director (east) U.N. Biswas. In a packed courtroom of the Patna High Court a crowd of lawyers, journalists and political leaders waited with bated breath for a CBI affidavit sponsored by its director R.C. Sharma, asking for the removal of Biswas from the investigations into the Rs. 750-crore fodder scam. What followed was interesting. The agency had abruptly decided to drop the charge that Biswas was guilty of asking for multiary assistance in arresting former Chief Minister Laloo Yadav.

-,-,-,HAWALA

111. HAWALA THREATENS system. Janta. 51,2; 1996, February 18; 3-4.

Describes that hawala is not only proliferates corruption but it possess a grave threat to the stability of the economic and political system, its credibility and imperils the security of four nation. The hawala transactions mainly deal with illegal exchange of various currencies and amassing huge amounts, using them in concerned cases as bribes for availing of certain financial benefits, concessions licences, clearance of certain schemes etc.

112. PURKAYASTHA (P). Hawala multinational ring suverts Indian power sector. People's Democracy. 20,10; 1996, March 10; 5.

Describes that hawala scandal is removing the veils one by one of the nexus between certain sectors of Indian big business, the multinationals and the political bureaucratic segments. The main actors os hawala - the Jains and Bhillai Engineering - were most active in the power sector. The Jain diaries provide a detailed road map of how multinationals suborned the power sector.

--,--,--,--ROLE, CBI

113. CBI: Winning laurels. India Today. 21,5; 1996, March 1-15; 59.

The country's premier investigation agency was perceived to be doing a good job of investigating the Jain hawala case. The voters of Raipur and Santa appear to be particularly happy with the CBI's efforts as a whopping 91 percent-94 percent of the voters polled approved of the CBI's actions. The division between those who thought that they were politically motivated was almost equal (44 per cent- 46 per cent).

114. GHOSH (Sankar). Yet another hawala casualty: The CBI myth hits broken. Asian Age. 2,352; 1994, February 6;8.

Presents that there is no doubt that the CBI has been dragging its feet on the probe. The CBI consists of policemen and officers on deputation from state and central police forces. Mere transfer to the CBI cannot make better police men of them. It makes them ruder and more prone to throw their weight about because they know that they are answerable to none but the Prime Minister.

115. MUZUMDAR (Sudip). Checks and balances: How a little note book and a tough court touched off New Delhi's biggest bribery scandal. News Week. 127,5; 1996, January 26; 16.

Highlights that according to agents of the CBI, the ledger contained the names and initials of 115 politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats who, between 1988 and 1991, received bribes totalling \$18 million. Jain ran a huge, multi million-dollar money-laundering business, funneling cash from over seas holdings to various centrist and conservative poleticians.

116. SHOURIE (Arun). Fight corruption says the president: But who will do it? Asian Age. 2,348; 1996, February, 2;8.

It attempts that CBI will be doing as much about hawala case as they are doing about Goldstar today. And the case itself. Will be lost in the quagnaire of legalisms, of affidavits and counter affidavits of adjournments and notice and appeals.

117. SWAMI (Parveen). Over to supreme court. Frontline. 14,13; 1997, June 28; 28-9.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had finally filed its Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Jain Hawala case against the Bhartiya Janata Party

President L.K. Advani. Few of his political Co-accused in India's most sweeping corruption scandal are likely to share the sentiment. The CBI's appeal to the Supreme Court could well and in the abrupt termination of the many political careers that were revived by the Delhi High Court on April 8.

---,---,---, in relation to SUPREME COURT

118. SAHAY (S). PM'S Problems : Moves and counter-moves Tribune. 116, 224; 1996, August, 13;8.

It presents that the CBI has been debarred by the Supreme Court from consulting anybody else in the hawala case but otherwise the outfit still functions under the Prime Minister. If the CBI is dragging its feet about interrogating a former prime minister, what chances are there of an adverse finding against the prime minister even if warranted by the situation?

119. SPEATH (Anthony). Widening the net. Time. 147, 11; 1996, March, 11; 16- 7.

Examines that a special panel of three Supreme Court Judges will oversee the CBI's continuing probe into the so-called Hawala scandal named for India's black market in foreign exchange, were much of the dirty money

originated. The scandal revolves around cash payments made to politicians, bureaucrats and well connected businessmen with ambitions in the late 1980s, and early 90s. Jain and his family company sought connections and favours; when Jain paid someone off, the amount's was recorded in one of the three spiralnote books. Which became the scandal's Rosetta stones.

--,--,--,--,--,ENQUIRY

120. ALL ON a one-rupee salary. Sentinal. 14,117; 1996, Aug. 10;4.

Describes the CBI which currently has its hands full with having to probe scandals and swindles and over the country. Mr. Rao did not clear the files in the same way as he had put the evidence of the diaries of the Jain brothers in cold some of the cases relating to the hawala deals to the hawala deals investigated before the elections.

121. BHANDARI (Bhupesh). Hawala mess gets murkier. Business World. 15,23; 1996, Feb. 20; 66-1.

It examines the CBI from Jain's cousin and employee, J.K. Jain, while investigating into hawala money funding terrorist activities the payments are

meticulously listed down to the last rupee. The diaries showed a receipt of Rs. 59.12 crore and a payment of Rs. 60.5 crore. The diaries have literally prised open a paradoxa's box. All expenses are listed under three heads: departmental (bureaucratic), Political and others.

122. EXPADITION CONFUSION. Tribune. 116,221; 1996, August, 10; 10.

Gives that Hong Kong court has turned down the request of the central bureau of investigation for the extradition of the hawala dealer. The act of merely filing an appeal in the higher court may not help secure the extradition of Amir Bhai if there are legal infirmities in the case. As far as the Amir Bhai case is concerned, CBI should try a new angle for securing the deportation of the hawala operator. Amir Bhai technically is an international terrorist who also had a role in the hawala scam.

123. GHIMIRE (Yubaraj). Hawala scandal. Outlook. 2,11; 1996, March 13; 4-8.

The hawala case has finally moved into top gear. The Supreme Court delivered a momentous order, freeing the CBI from the administrative control of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, and CBI special judge V.B. Gupta took

cognizance of the chargesheets against nine top politicians, including BJP President L.K. Advani, and issued non-bailable arrest warrants against them. Although most of the nine accused subsequently managed to get bail, the import of Gupta's order cannot be missed. The trial can now be said to have actually begun.

124. HAWALA FILE Still awaits PM's nod: Pressure on Rao to hush up the case. Blitz. 56,2; 1996, Jan, 13;15.

Point out that the top central bureau of investigating sources agency has completed the probe against 17 top politicians including four union ministers. Rao who is under tremendous pressure from his colleagues in the government to sit on the file, is unlikely to oblige, if his past record is any indicator. If the CBI is given the licence to conduct investigations then there is a strong possibility that the hawala scam cantake the shape of the south korean bribery scandal.

125. HAWALA SCAM. Democratic World. 25, 3; 1996, March, 15; 4-8.

CBI has based its investigationson the nothings made by the hawala dealers in their diaries investigations have disclosed that from 1988 to 1991 accused Sk.Jain, JK Jain entered into a criminal

conspiracy with the aspect to receive un accounted money to disburse the same among, themselves and also to their companies, close relatives, friends and various other persons including the pub servants and political lenders.

126. JOSHI (Charulata). In explicable lapses. India Today. 21,3; 1996, February, 15; 43-53.

It describes the charge-sheets made by CBI in connection with Jain hawala case. The scandal surfaced following sporadic CBI raids on hawala operators in Delhi in 1991 with the discovery of incriminating documents two diaries and two files-from Bhilai-based industrialists S.K. Jain's residence. Investigators concluded-by studying entries contained in the diaries-that there had been payoffs of upto 65 crore to 115 persons. TheCBI may have to face continuing criticism for some of these unexplained lapses.

127. JOSHI (Rajesh). Pandora's box opens. Business India. 1,56; 1996, February 12-25; 21.

Analysis that the gross under estimation of the amount involved in the hawala scandal is a new and evolving aspect. But, then, it would be for designated court to decide whether the probe should go beyond the

cut-off period mentioned in the jain diaries to unearth the sweep of the scandal. And this is where the CBI would have to once again made through the two truck loads of evidence to have a wider look at the scandal.

128. KARAT (Prakash). Time to act. Frontline. 14,13; 1997, June 28; 30.

The state of the hawala case epitomises the enormous difficulties and odds facing the efforts to bring to account those who have indulged in corrupt practices while holding public office. The hawala affair symbolises the massive corruption pervading the upper echelons of the state and the ruling classes. It was decisive judicial intervention by the Supreme Court that forced the CBI to pursue. The case and restrained the Government from interfering in the investigations.

129. MAZUMDAR (Sudip). Corruption: The bad part of everyday lite-I. News Week. 125,7; 1995, Feb, 13;14.

Examines that the CBI sources investigators raiding the New Delhi home of businessman surendra jain and found a diary recording bribes to topofficials for power-station contracts. Jain has filed suit with the supreme court to push the case forward. Throwing a few

bribe takers in jail would give a huge boost to Rao's public image but at the risk of sparking a revolt in the bureaucracy and his own party.

130. MUKHERJEE (Biplab). Scandal past, scamous present. Rashtriya Sahara. 4,5;1996, September; 24-6.

Indicate the central bureau of investigation (CBI) find out that in between 1988 and 1991, S.R. Jain and N.K.Jain received Rs. 59,12,11,685 from various sources in the country and abroad. The money was used as bribe politicians and officials for getting contracts in the power section. Some of the money was also given as donation to political parties, the Jain paid to 115 persons and major political parties and organisation.

131. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumr). High Court verdict in hawala case. Frontline, 14,7; 1997, May 2; 21-3.

Point out that after an assessment of the judgement and its potential impact on other chargesheets filed under the hawala prosecution, the CBI decided on an appeal before the Supreme Court. This will, in all probability, take the form of a special leave petition. It is not unlikely that it may at some stage merge with the hearing of the public interest petition that really set the hawala investigations on track.

132. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Jain diaries. Frontline. 14,6; 1997, April 18; 26-7.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), represented by senior counsel Gopal Subramaniam, took the plea that the Jain diaries were a consistent and internally coherent record of payments that tallied with seizures made from the premises of the Jains. After accounting for all the recorded payments and receipts, said Subramaniam, the balance of hand with the Jains had been computed by the CBI at around Rs. 68 crores. This was broadly consistent with the value of cash seizures made in the course of a raid at the residence of the Jains by the CBI.

133. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Snowballing crisis. Frontline. 13,5; 1996, March 22; 4-9.

Pointout that the central bureau of investigation (CBI) said Anil Divan counsel for the petitioners, had been transferred from the administrative control of the ministry of home affairs to the department of personal. Under the existing diversion of responsibilities in the union cabinet. This department fell under the charge of the prime minister. And it was apparent from the statement of Surendra Jain, Principal accused in the

hawala payoff's scandal, that the Prime Minister was one of the highly-placed political functionaries against whom investigation by the CBI seemed justified.

134. RAMAKRISHNAN (Venketesh). Jain run. Froutline. 13,3; 1996, February 23; 10-4.

Discusses the legal and investigative value of the allegations made by S.R. Jain in his interrogations by the CBI. His most dramatic charges are against Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao (allegedly aided and abetted by Chandraswami, R.K. Dhawan and Satish Sharma), Rajiv Gandhi (allegedly aided and abetted by Satish Sharma and involving Lalit Suri), Ottavio Quattrocchi, the Italian wheeler-dealer close to the Gandhi family, and, of course, L.K. Advani.

135. SWAMI (Praveen). Pressures at Play. Frontline. 14,15; 1997, July-August 26-8; 39-40.

The Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) that could lead to reopening of the trail of top politicians discharged after the jain diaries were ruled in admissible as evidence by the Delhi high court. Although the Supreme Court refused to entervene in the unceremonious removal of former CBI Director Joginder

Sing, it made clear its unwillingness to tolerate interference in other investigations related to hawala cases, notably those conducted by the enforcement Directorate (E.D.).

136. SWAMI (Praveen). Probe theatrics. Frontline. 12,22; 1995, October-November 21-3; 105- 6.

Describe the CBI has not named those it has sent questionnaires to indeed the agency has remained silent on the entire issue. Agriculture Minister Balram Jakhar, Charged with receiving Rs. 61 lakh between March 1988 and April 1991, confirmed receipt. Jakhar however, said he told the CBI the information it requires is held by the Prime Ministers office. Home secretary R.Padmanabiah denied receiving the questionnaire and objected to trail by press.

137. TEXT OF SC order on hawala case. Radiance. 31,11; 1996, February 11;15.

It presents the gist of the alligations in the writ petitions are the government agencies like the CBI and the revenue authorities, have failed to perform their duties and legal obligations in as much as they have failed to properly investigate matters arising out the seizures of the so-called jain diaries in certain raids

conducted by the CBI. The CBI and other government agencies must expedite their actions to complete the task and prevent pendency of this matter beyond the period necessary.

138. WILL THE CBI examine the PM? Organiser. 47, 8; 1996, November 3; 15.

Point out that the CBI for the trade progress in the hawala case and referred to reports in the media about selectivity in the investigating agency's work. The CBI's indictment is virtually a criticism of the PM under whose direct charge the agency is functioning. That is why the PM's supporters are nervous.

139. ZEYAU HAQUE, Hawala case: Selective justice. Nation and the World. 3, 1996; Oct; 1.

Point out the political list there is a secondary list of the SK Jain case which has the names of top-notch bureaucrats of the country who worked as conduits to pass the hawala money to recipients. The raid was ordered by the CBI Chief K.Vijay Rama Rao on the instructions of his political mentor, the controversial tantrik Guru Chandraswami. Under the pressure the CBI decided to raid Khan's premises and ignore the bigger fish like P.V. Narasimha Rao, L.K. Advani and Chandraswami.

--,--,--,--,--,--ADVANI (LK)

140. NAYAR (Kuldip). If wishes were horses: Hawala racket. News Weekly. 2,48; 1995, December, 4;15.

Examines that CBI against BJP Chief L.K. Advani himself has yet to clear his name from the charge that he received money from abroad-the hawala racket which came to light through a CBI raid in 1991. There are a few other BJP leaders who are also involved in the hawala racket. The party, like many other political organisations is riven with dissensions.

--,--,--,--,--,--AMIR BHAI

141. GAURI (Lankesh). Tiger Joginder. Sunday. 3, 35; 1996, September 1-7; 21-3.

Joginder Singh has tripped up badly involves the hawala racketeer, Amir Bhai. A key to cracking the hawala case is one Amir Bhai a resident of village Kelakarai in Tamil Nadu, who used to run a money laundering racket. The CBI has been trying to arrest Amir Bhai for the past two years ever, since the hawala racket came to light. No one knows how Amir Bhai flew the coop. But in 1992 the CBI found out that he was in Dubai.

142. JOSHI (Charu Lata). Slippery trial. India Today. 21,18; 1996, Setember 16-30; 80-2.

It appears that the CBI has not pursued the matter regarding the extradition of Amir Bhai effectively enough, observed Justice J.S. Verma during a routine hearing of the Jain hawala case in the Supreme Court last fortnight. Verma's verbal admonition once again turned the spotlight on the elusive hawala operator who is said to have played a vital role in channeling funds to the Jains for their dubious operations.

--,--,--,--,--,--CHANDRASWAMY

143. BAJAJ (Amita Nayar). CBI cool to Swamee bait. Blitz. 1996, February, 15;18.

For instance in the Bofors case CBI had claimed to have in his possession a cassette, that purportedly contained the recording of a conversation between two of the main suspects in the case and the claim turned out to be a duel. The CBI has so far refused to allow Chandraswami to come clean with a full and final confession on all other matters in but intends to concentrate only the case of fraud in which he has been arrested.

144. SEN (Avirook). Dawood connection. India Today. 20,19; 1995, October 1-15; 170-74.

Describes after interrogating Chandraswamy for the second time in three days the CBI officials seized the godman's passport. The FIR is based on the interrogation of the godman's former associate and Dawood Ibrahim aide Babloo Srivastava who was extradited from Singapore to face murder charges and Chandraswami himself.

---,---,---,---,---,---, JAIN (SK)

145. CRIME AND punishment. Business India. 458; 1995, September October 25-8; 9.

It gives that the CBI's investigations into the hawala networks. A tip off from a hawala operator led to a raid on the premises of one S.K. jain, a minor business man. The diaries contained the names of various politicians. Virtually from every political party and bureaucrats. Past and present to whom payments had been made. Along the way, the scope of the enquiry has been changed with the hawala angle reciding into the background.

146. KAPOOR (Sanjay). Hawala trail leads to Gulf. Blitz. 56,5; 1996, February; 3.

Analysis that the hawala dealer, who is listed in

the infamous jain diary as a source from whom more than Rs. 51 crore came to India during the period 1988-91 has been missing after the CBI and the inforcement directorate got wind of his involvement and spread a dragnet for him. The Prime accused in the hawala scam,^{is} Bhilai based industrialist S.K. Jain.

-,-,-,-,-,KHAN (Arif Mohd)

147. BHARDWAJ (AK). Wide ramifications of hawala episode. Prout. 7,4; 1996, February, 14-29; 34.

Explains number of witness examined and documents scrutinised were in the case of former union minister Arif Mohd Khan who had severely critised the CBI and levelled personal allegations against the CBI director, Mr. K. Vijaya Rama Rao. For gathering evidence against Mr.Khan as many as 194 witnesses were examined and 275 documents scrutinised. In the case of names, the abbreviations do not follow a fixed pattern.

-,-,-,-,-,NARSIMHA RAO

148. GHIMIRE (Yubaraj). All but the PM's men. Outlook. 2,10; 1996, March 6; 4-6.

It describes the role of CBI, making P.V.Narasimha Rao the main accused in the Jain hawala case. There is a

distinct imiformity in the manner in which the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) chose the second batch of targets from the politicians discredited by the hawala scam. The strategy seems to be to shield the Prime Minister, but to spare no one else if it would help convince the Supreme Court that substantial progress had been made in the case.

149. JOSHI (Rajesh). New man, new impetus. Outlook. 2,32; 1996, August 7; 10-12.

The CBI asked its deputy legal advisor A.K. Dutt to Prepare a reply saying that Rao's named had never come up in the CBI findings. However after examining the legal implications of the CMM's order, Dutt reportedly said that since the court had already taken cognisance of the case, the CBI would have to oppose Rao's position.

150. NEHRU (Arun). Honesty Syndrome. Sunday Observer. 64, 117; 1996. March-April 31-6;6.

Describes that the million dollar question now is whether Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao will play the honesty card and deny tickets to all those congressmen who have been chargsheeted in the jain episode. The fact is that the charges are flimsy, and since Rao has said he is not involved the CBI can always be blamed in the

future, as most of those involved would retired or Simply gone away.

---,---,---,---,---, SURENDRA JAIN

151. THAKUR (Punam). Diary of a wheeler-dealer. Sunday. 21,47; 1994, November-December 27-3; 30-9.

Describes that the last three years the capital has been agog with speculation about Surendra Jain, a successful business man with links to many politicians. Jain was raided on May 3 1991 and a diary was seized by the CBI. According to the CBI nearly a lakh of rupees in cash, Rs. 3.7 lakhin foreign exchange bearer bonds for Rs. 10.5 lakh and 4.430 Kg of gold where also seized. According to the CBI at the time, it was more like an account book because it listed payments received as well as money paid out.

---,---,---,---,---, CHARGE SHEETS

152. BARDHAN (AB). Events influencing the political future. New Age. 44,6; 1996, February 11; 1-2.

Highlight the amount of Rs. 65 crore mentioned in the pages of the Jain diaries is only the tip of the iceberg, in a scale of hawala operations which ranges in thousands of crores. More than four

years had elapsed since the CBI had chanced upon these diaries yet the matter was kept under wrap, except for occasional leaks. Even after a few chargesheets had been filed at the Supreme Court's prodding and monitoring, the apex court in its latest order had yet again to castigate the CBI for dragging its feet and to observe that the results achieved so far do not match the available time and opportunity for a full investigation ever since the matter came to light.

153. CBI MOVE on hawala scam: A unique development. Mainstream. 34,7; 1991, January 20; 1-2.

It describes the Central Bureau of Investigation's belated move to file charge-sheets against senior politicians and seek permission to prosecute three Union Ministers occupying important posts in the Narasimha Rao Government allegedly involved in a multi-crore hawala scandal. whether the CBI's move would help initiate the process of rooting out corruption from public life is a difficult query to which it would be impossible to venture any immediate reply. The latest development relating to the multi-crore hawala scandal would definitely be a shot in the arm of those engaged in such an effort.

154. CHAKRAVARTTY (Nikhil). CBI and ruling establishment. Mainstream. 35,18; 1997, April 12; 5-6.

It may be recalled that a large number of political personalities have been hauled up by the CBI for the mere fact of their names having figured in the diaries and notes seized by the police from the possession and premises of the Jain brothers allegedly hawala diaries. In January last year, came the first announcement of the CBI about to prosecute a large number of personalities who one prominent in political life.

155. CHHAYA MAYANK. Textile Minister Kamal Nath resigns. India Abroad. 26,21; 1996, February 23;4.

Discusses that the Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) had formalized charges against all those whose names figured in the four diaries and two files belonging to New Delhi businessman Surendra Jain and his two brothers. A billowing Rs. 650 million (\$ 18 million) bribery scandal rocking India's political establishment claimed its forth ministerial Victim when Textiles Minister Kamal Nath resigned from the Narsimha Rao Government.

156. DASGUPTA (Shibani). Hawala takes a heavy toll. Prout. 7,8; 1996, April 16; 18-9.

Despite the earlier bravado and cries of escaping from the doubts created by disclosures in the hawala case, a realisation has dawned upon the political bosses that they cannot wash away the strains left on the reputation of many a senior leaders charged by the CBI. As such, the political thinkers have come round to the view that it would not be possible to wish away in the near future or get hasty verdicts on them from the courts.

157. FAIZEE (Shameem). Source of hawala funding must be unearthed. New Age. 44, 8; 1996, February 25; 1.

In the second bunch chargesheets filed by the CBI against dozen politicians have been stated for prosecution. Which include former union minister R.K. Dhawan, CK Jaffer Sharief, AK Sen, Harmohan Dhawan, ND Tiwari, Buta Singh, Arvind Netam, Kamal Nath, Natwar Singh and Sharad Yadav. Former BJP Chief minister of Madhya Pradesh Kailash Joshi, who is reported to be having closest relations with the Jains, has also been chargesheeted alongwith Ranjeet Singh, son of former deputy prime minister Devi Lal. But the filing of

chargesheets has also exposed the vulnerability of the premier investigating agency.

158. GHIMIRE (Yubaraj). Prime Orchestrations. Outlook. 2,9; 1996, February, 28; 12-3.

A direct fall out of the hawala case, the factional fight seems to be inching towards a decisive phase. As for those opposed to Rao, it is a matter of now or never for he is known to have a long memory and is not particularly forgiving, going by the CBI chargesheets against hand picked politicians. The first crippling blow could come from the denial of tickets.

159. HAWALA CASE : Fear over safety of documents. Democratic World. 24,4; 1996, February, 29; 6-7.

Deal with the CBI investigations in the hawala scandal have leg to pulling out of some skeletons from a few cup boards and a couple of chargesheets filed in the special court, serious doubts persist over safety of the documents claimed to have been seized by the central bureau of investigation (CBI) while probing Rs. 96 crore illegal transactions among various political leaders, ministers and bureaucrats.

160. HAWALA FALLOUT. India Today. 21,5; 1996, March 1-15; 52.

Ever since the CBI chargesheeted some of the most powerful names in Indian politics last month, the Jain hawala case has become the biggest political scandal to have ever hit the country. The fact that in one sweeping move the scandal netted so many politicians, cutting across parties, regions, ideologies and manifestos, raised questions about its impact on the Indian electorate who will go to the polls in a few months.

161. HAWALA REPUBLIC. (Editorial). New Age, 44,4;1996, January, 28; 1-2.

The Central Bureau of Investigations has identified as many as 108 entries in the Jain diaries. But action in the form of CBI chargesheets has come only against three ministers and six former ministers, some of them in the opposition now, and Bhartiya Janta Party president L.K. Advani. Narasimha Rao has not explained why this selective action. Are there the only ones who can be pinned down?

162. HAWALA REPUBLIC. Hindustan Times. 44,114; 1996, January 23; 8.

Analysis that the Central bureau of investigations has identified as many as 108 entries in the Jain diaries. But action in the form of CBI chargesheets has come only against three ministers and six former ministers some of them in the opposition now. The leader of the opposition Atal Bihari Vajpayee has charged the prime minister himself. With receiving three crore rupees from the Jains.

163. JOSHI (Charu Lata). CBI: Government's favoured few. India Today. 21,5;1996, March 1-15; 68-9.

CBI may be going soft on Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao in the Jain hawala case, but they have also been working overtime on their cases, every. Supreme Court ruling sending them scooting around with charge-sheets. So, recently, when two key categories of CBI officials got a pat on the back from the Government pay hikes with 10 years retrospective effect-there should have been no reason to grudge or suspect anything irregular.

164. JOSHI (Charulata). Going soft on the PM. India Today. 21,4; 1996, February, 16-29; 45-53.

The central bureau of investigation (CBI) should have been resting on its controversial existence risen to its responsibility as the country's most high profile, anti corruption agency making a clean sweep of some of the century's most powerful hawala payoff scandal. Once the agency got cracking with the filing of an FIR in March 1995- after having step over the evedence for nearly four years following the supreme courts stringent strictures, the charge sheets were made in record time eight months as against an average of two years.

165. JOSHI (Charulata), Legal offensive. India Today. 21,14; 1996, July 16-31, 46-8.

The CBI which had filed the charge-sheet against Chandraswami and his aide Kailash Nath Aggarwal alias Mamaji on April 12, flew Pathak in from London as its key witness. But given his testimony the agency seems to have got more than it bargained for. Pathak's July 5 depasition before Delhi's Chief metro politan Magistrate (CMM). Prem Kumar gave the case a dramatic twist by naming Rao as an accomplice in the cheating.

166. KARAT (Prakash). Scandal: Multinational nexus. Frontline. 13,3; 1996, February 23; 18-9.

There is a long list of names which are missing in the accused category in the charge-sheets filed by the CBI so far. Apart from the ten top politicians including three who were in the Narasimha Rao cabinet, and eight bureaucrats, the main accused are the three Jain brothers and their employee J.K. Jain. The Jains are the accused as payers of the bribes. But the mass of evidence that has emerged in the hawala case clearly points to the massive illegal activities of certain foreign companies and transnational corporations.

167. MENON (SM). Hawala; Enough grounds for prosecution. People's Democracy. 20, 9; 1996, March, 3;7.

Heightlights, the CBI is under the prodding of the Supreme Court, summoned the will to file charge sheets in one of the biggest known pay off scandals in recent history. And the breach widened on February 22, when under the Pressure of another judicially imposed deadline, the CBI filed 14 more charge sheets against political heavy weights from various parts of the bourgeois spectrum.

168. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Hawala: Lengthening list. Fronline. 13,3; 1996, February, 23; 4-6.

Highlight that inrelating to the Hawala case the CBI has filed derivative charge-sheets (CBI) on January 16, have shaken up politics as few events in recent times. But these, it transpires, may only be the beginning of the story. Under pressure from the Supreme Court to preform the CBI, it is learnt, will shortly be filing about 18 charge-sheets.

169. NAMBOODIRIPAD (EMS). Indicated: The whole regime not a new individuals. People's Democracy. 20,5; 1996, Felbruary 4;3.

Attempt that the CBI has already charge-sheeted after prominent political lenders in the country in the well known hawala case. They took money from jain, a notorious businessman who organised hawala transactions. Jains diary was seized by the CB I which gives a list of the recipunts of his favour the list contains over 100 names, and it is not known how many more will be charge-sheeted. The hawala case, however, is only the latest and most wide spread conspiracy of big business big bureaucrats and big bougeois political parties.

170. PRAKAL (Pauly V). Hawala case exposes extent of corruption in high places. New Age. 44,3; 1997, January 21; 1-2.

Describes, out of 114 names in hawala, CBI has so far identified about 70 persons. Originally, the CBI had sought permission to prosecute 18 politicians but permission at the highest level (CBI is under the Prime Minister) was given only in the case of the above ten. It is likely that another batch of ministers will be charge-sheeted later. The names of R.K. Dhawan, Banta Singh Kamal Nath and Rajesh Pilot are also said to be in the CBI list.

171. RAMAKRISHNAN (Venketesh). Scandal: Congress contretemps. Frontline. 13,3; 1996, February 23; 19-21.

Three weeks after the hawala scandal took a sensational and significant turn on January 16 with the filing of charge-sheets by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), what reigns supreme in the Congress (I) the party ruling at the Centre, is an uneasy balance of fear. The response from the party's spokespersons as well as other leaders, who of course pursue their own individual and collective goals makes

this clear. The situation has incapacitated the party in fighting the political challenge.

172. SHARMA (Dinesh). First target. Nation and the World. 3,5; 1996, March 1; 11-2.

The hawala scandal has blown into a major controversy with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) filing charge-sheets against persons across the political spectrum. But none has contested the charges framed by the CBI with as much gusto as former Union Minister, Arif Mohammad Khan. Khan's case is unique in many ways. He was the first one to have been targeted by the CBI.

--,--,--,--,--,--,--,--,--,ADVANI (LK)

173. HIGHWAY ROBBERS India: Chanakya must go for this moral decay and either chaos. Dalit Voice. 15,6; 1996, February, 1-15; 3.

It presents that the CBI Chargesheeted the union cabinet ministers plus the Hindu nazi party Chief L.K. Advani, the country work upto the gravity of the situation. But why the chanakya is hiding the much bigger share market. 'Scam' corruption involving several hundreds of crores of rupees but guillotining only the hawala hood lums? joint Parliamentary

Committee (JPC) that probed the Bank scam had indicated finance minister Manmohan Singh, the present Reserve Bank Governor and the just retired one-both lyers-and a host of other big wigs.

174. PILLAI (Ajith). Race against time. Outlook. 2,11; 1996, March 13 ;12.

Bhartiya Janta Party President, L.K. Advani, has pulled out all stops to prove his innocence ever since the CBI announced its intention to charge-sheet against him in the Jain hawala case on January 16. According to his supporters, the quicker the special CBI court tries the hawala case the better. The case, however, took a fresh turn on February 29' when the special Court took cognisance of the Chargesheet against Advani and nine others and directed the CBI to arrest the BJP supremo and produce him before the court by March 12.

-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, ARRESTS

175. BRING CBI under President of India. Radiance. 31,14; 1996, March, 10-16;3.

Point out that the CBI had applied different sets of rules for different accused in the hawala case. The CBI had chosen not to arrest certain

accused, while they arrested another set of accused persons. The CBI be made an independent body and put directly under the supervision of the president. It is all the more necessary now because values like morality, honesty and probity in public life and registering fast erosion in the country.

-,--,ST. KITTS

176. WHITTER INDIA? Azad Academy Journal. 11,3; 1996, March, 1-31;1.

Describes St.Kitts controversy the St.Kitts controversy first surfaced in 1989. The secret report on the sode was submitted to the government by the CBI. Its contents were not disclosed by the government, but the information available with the newspapers suggested that the CBI not only detailed the full story in its 141 pages report, it also listed all the dramatic personal involved in the case. No open investigation was carried out thereafter and the matter was forgotten.

-,--,ROLE, CBI

177. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Courting failure. Outlook. 3,25; 1997, June 18; 24-5.

The CBI has decided to seek a special leave

petition (SLP) in the hawala case and possibly St.Kitts as well. But even moving and SLP is not so easy. In the hawala case, for instance, the CBI moved the SLP seeking the law ministry's nod to approach the Supreme Court on April 19.

---,---,ENQUIRY

178. KHOSLA (Shayam). Rao's hand in St.Kitts forgery. Orgniser. 47,29; 1996, February, 18;3.

It gives that the secret report prepared after painstaking and through investigations into the activities of all the dramatics personal involved in the St.Kitts forgery show that Rao asked Idia's counsel general in new york R.K. Rao, to athenticate certain documents signed by george Melean, Director of the first Trust corporation ltd., of St. Kitts. The CBI has established that Rao made several calls from his hotel room to a telephone number which happened to be that of international arms dealer Adnan Khasnoggi who is known to be a close associate of Chandraswami tantrik the self styling.

---,---,---,---,CHARGESHEETS

179. JHA (Manoj Kumar). St.Kitts forgery case. Rashtriya Sahara. 5,3; 1997, July; 7-10.

The Central bureau of investigation (CBI)

charged criminal conspiracy and forgery against former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao and others in the St.Kitts forgery case. Rao has been let off the hook by the special court of Ajit Bharihoke in the St.Kitts case along with other accused former Union Minister K.K. Tewari on the ground that the circumstantial evidence collected by the prosecution (The CBI) against the two is of weak nature and it is insufficient to sustain the charges that Rao had an active role in forging bank documents to implicate former Primesister V.P. Singh's son Ajiya Singh.

-,-,-,TELECOMMUNICATION

180. AMAZING STORY of Sukh Ram. New Age. 44,35; 1996, September; 1-2.

Attempts are on to prove that Sukh Ram is just guilty of tax evasion and FERA violations, but the revelations made so far make it obvious that the matter is not that simple. The specific charge against Sukh Ram was that he showed favours to himachal Futuristic Communication Ltd, a concern in which Sukh Ram's relatives allegedly have interests. CBI has raided the premises of HFCL and its Chief Mahendra Nahata has been questioned. The CBI is investigating

whether the Rs. 230 crore company's phenomenal rise in the past few years had anything with the alleged nexus between former communications minister Sukh Ram and HFCL Chief Nahata.

--,--,--,--,ROLE, CBI

181. MURLIDHARAN (Sukumar). Stocks of scandal. Frontline. 14,6; 1997, April 18; 23-4.

Gives the sum of Rs. 1.68 crores may seem rather modest compared with the loard that was unearthed at Sukh Ram's premises last August. But the firm estimate of the wrongful loss caused to the Union Government during Sukh Ram's tenure as Minister of state for Communications currently runs to less than half of the liquid cash and other assets seized by the CBI during raids on his residence. This is a clear-cut indication that the stocks of scandal from the Department of Telecommunication (DOT) have a long way to run before they are exhausted.

182. SHARMA (Navneet). Sukh Ram: Wealth of evidence. India Today. 21,19; 1996, October 1-15; 100-3.

Gives that CBI has taking keen interest into the health of Suk Ram. Aware of his history of cardiac problems including a bypass surgery last year. The CBI

took him to the All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) in Delhi immediately after arresting him at the airport.

--,--,--,--,--,--,ENQUIRY

183. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Great telecom scam. Outlook. 2,36; 1996, September 4; 9-10.

Discussed that a middle-level official in the department of telecommunications (DOT) who called up a key CBI official with some hot information. He said advanced Radio master (ARM) a Hyderabad-based company had been paid an excess of Rs. 1.68 crore by the telecom ministry and DOT for supplying equipment. The money was paid when Sukh Ram was union minister for telecommunications. The unidentified source was willing to back up his claim with relevant files and documents. The CBI was interested. Keeping a low profile it chose not to issue an official memo but K.Vijaya Rama Rao the then CBI Chief, directed his sleuths to get cracking.

184. CHAUHAN (Mahadev). Fall from grace. Rashtriya Sahara. 4,6; 1996, October; 18-9.

Indicates that CBI had raided the New Delhi and mandi residences of the former minister and recovered

about Rs. 3.6 crore in cash. It is said to be the biggest have ever in recent history and even raiding parties had not expected such a success. When Sukh Ram left on the pretext of his foreign sojourn for a medical check-up he did not have the slightesting ling that the CBI would welcom him on his return.

185. JOSHI (Rajesh). Kesri gave me the money, says Sukh Ram. Outlook. 2 ,41; 1996, October 9; 11.

According to the CBI, Sukh Ram has invested over Rs. 20 crore with certain individuals and companies to earn interest on a regular basis. The diaries seized from his residences are said to contain details of the illegal transactions. Entries in one of the dearies, the CBI officials interrogating him say, show that Sukh Ram has invested money in foreign currency which brings him under the Purview of the foreign exchange regulation Act-(FERA).

186. MUKERJI (Debashish). Hord, a broad and a man abroad. Week. 14, 37; 1996, September 1; 30-3.

Describes Sukh Ram will be hard put to satisfy his interlocutors. The CBI had raided his residences after registering a case against him under the prevention of corruption Act on August 8. A CBI source maintained that the agency had been investigating.

Sukh Ram discreetly for a month before filing the case, but was reluctant to reveal what had prompted the investigation in the first place.

187. SUKH RAM in the dock. Democratic World. 15, 17;1996, September 15; 8.

The document seized during raids on Sukh Ram's house revealed that the congress leader acquired property in Delhi and his home. And the CBI was also looking into the allotment of several STD/ISD booths in prime location like Airport Railway station and commercial complex. According to CBI a case was registered against Sukh Ram Ruma Ghose. Ram Ghosh was arrived on 17 Aug and a Delhi Magistrate given order to CBI remand for questioning the following day. The telecommunication suspended since on 18 August.

188. SUKH RAM refuses to undergo polygraph test: CBI takes court guidance. Democratic World. 25, 18; 1996, September 30;16.

The CBI informed the Judge regarding the refusal of former Union Minister Sukh Ram to undergo a lie detector test (LDT) and a specimen signature writing examination. Highly placed CBI Sources said

that the court had been informed about the developments and CBI had sought the guidance of the Court in pursuing the matter. Sources said the CBI had come across certain documents on which Mr. Sukh Ram had made some written remarks. It had also traced some sensitive entries in the eight diaries seized from his residences at New Delhi and Mandi.

189. SWAMI (Praveen). Can of worms. Frontline. 13,17; 1996, August- September; 24-6.

Describes the Central bureau of investigation (CBI) Officials 24 hours to finish counting the Rs. 3.61 crores they recovered during the raids on former Union Telecommunications minister Sukh Ram's residences in New Delhi and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh. It was all over the place locked up in three huge steel trunks in polythene bags wrapped in a bed sheet an official told frontline. While gold jewellery was found in two lockers, the two other lockers in Delhi are yet to be examined.

-- -- -- -- --,RAIDS, SUKH RAM

190. MUKERJI (Debashish). Lord, a broad and a man abroad. Week. 13,36; 1995 September 1; 30-4.

The CBI seized a large quantity of jewellery,

had a non-bailable warrant for Sukh Ram's arrest in his pocket. The warrant had been issued by the Special CBI judge Ajit Bharihoke that very day itself after Sukh Ram had boarded the flight. In this order, Bharehoke had noted that, "In my opinion there is Prima facia evidence of the involvement of accused Sukh Ram in the present case and his presence is necessary for proper investigation".

---, UREA

193. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Can Rao survive the urea scam? Outlook. 2,26; 1996, June 26; 8-9.

Describes Rs. 133-crore deal signed with a fly-by-night Turkish company, which is supposed to deliver two lakh tonnes of urea to India. In a trice, the entire sum disappears from Indian shores to various accounts around the globe. The Turkish firm, in turn, disappears from Turkey. Not an ounce of urea reaches India. Seven months later, as the scam breaks, the key suspects - the former prime minister's son, Prabhakar Rao, and former fertiliser minister Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav's son Prakash Chandra Yadav-issue pat denials to all charges, despite overwhelming evidence. After weeks of frenetic investigations, the CBI has caught only the scent of the money in flight.

--,--,--,ROLE, RBI

194. SANGHVI (Vir). How not to be a poodle. Sunday. 23,32; 1996, August 11-17; 8-10.

It looks as though the CBI's dog days may finally be over. At long last vijay Rama Rao has rein out of extensions and has been told to retire. The bureau has a new director Joginder Singh and there is now a chance that the excesses of the poodle era may be forgotten if the new director can whip the bureau into shape.

--,--,--,ENQUIRY

195. BHUSHAN (Ranjit). Fertiliser fraud. Outlook. 2,25; 1996, Jun.19; 21-2.

Examines the case Lodged against Prabhakar Rao son of former Prime Minister and former fertiliser minister Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav's son Prakash Chandra Yadav-issue pat denials to all chargs despite over whilming evidence. After weeks of frentee investigations the CBI has cought only the scent of the money in flight.

196. BISWAS (Ashis K). Baby's doing fine. Outlook. 2,26; 1996, Jun. 26; 11-2.

Describes the role of CBI in urea scandal. CBI

officials have identified two Turkish Officials Tunkay Alankus and Cihar Karanci. Not only this CBI has also identified Prakash, who was in constant touch with these two officials and who signed the urea deal in India in December'95. The CBI, is also looking at the property, Prakash acquired afterwards. The MTNL, has been asked to produce all records of Prakash's telephonic conversations in the last six months. These evidence could become pretty watertight.

197. JHA (Manoj Kumar). Urea scam. Rashtriya Sahara. 4,11; 1997, March, 10-3.

Examine, the CBI documents recovered during the raids refer to a loan of Rs. 30 lakh from an NRI residing in Liechtenstein Prakash yadav, son of former union minister Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav. But it is unclear this transaction had any connection with the Rs. 133 crore urea scam.

198. RAMAKRISHNAN (Venketesh). Poor progress. Frontline. 13,14; 1996, July 15-26; 30-1.

The inquiry by the central bureau of investigation (CBI) the accused and the suspects in the Rs. 133 crore urea scam are brazening it out. Two

of them Prakash Chandra Yadav, son of former Union Minister for fertilizers and Chemicals Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav and Sanjeeva Rao former Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao's brother-in-law who are accused of having received Rs. 32 lakhs as Kick backs in the deal have questioned in court their arrest by the CBI.

---,---,---,CHARGESHEETS, ARRESTS

199. FAIZEE (Shameem). Staggering loot of Rs. 133 crore. New Age. 44,24; 1996, June 16;1.

Indicated the nation was started by the disclosure of urea scandal in which Rs. 133 crore have been swallowed by unscrupulous people including, allegedly by progenies of former Prime Minister and his minister for chemical and fertiliser Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav. The CBI Kanwar, Deepak Lal and Sambasiva Rao. The latter spills the bean and implicate Sanjeeva Rao and Prabhakar Rao in the urea scam.

200. SHARMA(Navneet). Urea-import scam: Crucial phase. India Today. 21, 13;1996, July 1-15; 78-9.

It's ironic but the better the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) seems to be performing, the worse the accusations against its performance appear

to be getting. Barely a month after it was handed charge of the investigation of the Rs. 133 crore urea-import scandal, the agency managed to arrest some of the key suspects. But it is now being accused of going slow on the investigations against P.V. Prabhakar Rao, the third son of former P.M. P.V. Narasimha Rao.

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<u>Name of Periodicals</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Place of pub.</u>
1) Asian Age	Weekly	Delhi
2) Azad Academic Journal	Monthly	Delhi
3) Blitz	Weekly	New Delhi
4) Business India	Fortnightly	Bombay
5) Business World	Fortnightly	Calcutta
6) CBI Bulletin	Monthly	New Delhi
7) Dalit Voice	Bi-monthly	Banglore
8) Democratic World	Fortnightly	New Delhi
9) Economic Times	Daily	New Delhi
10) Frontline	Fortnightly	Madras
11) Hindustan Times	Daily	New Delhi
12) India abroad	Weekly	New Delhi
13) Indian Express	Daily	New Delhi
14) India Today	Fortnightly	New Delhi
15) Janta	Weekly	Bombay
16) Mainstream	Weekly	New Delhi
17) Nation and the World	Fortnightly	New Delhi
18) New Age	Weekly	New Delhi
19) News Week	Weekly	New Delhi
20) News Weekly	Weekly	New town(USA)
21) organiser	Weekly	New Delhi
22) Outlook	Weekly	New Delhi

23) Patriot	Daily	New Delhi
24) People's Democracy	Weekly	New Delhi
25) Pioneer	Daily	New Delhi
26) Prout	Weekly	New Delhi
27) Radiance	Weekly	New Delhi
28) Rashtriya Sahara	Monthly	Bombay
29) Seminar	Monthly	New Delhi
30) Sential	Fortnightly	California(USA)
31) Statesman	Daily	Calcutta
32) Sunday	Weekly	Calcutta
33) Sunday Observer	Weekly	Bombay
34) Third Concept	Fortnightly	New Delhi
35) Time	Weekly	Westby(USA)
36) Times of India	Daily	New Delhi
37) Tribune	Weekly	Glenwood city (USA)
38) Week	Weekly	Kottayam